GRAHA AND
BHAVA BALAS

B. V. RAMAN, M.R.A.S.,
EDITOR, THE ASTROLOGICAL MAGAZINE

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GRAHA AND BHAVA BALAS

BY B. V. RAMAN, M.R.A.S.

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GRAHA AND BHAVA BALAS

By B. V. RAMAN, M.R.A.S.

FOREWORD

By

Ränditha Bhushana V. SUBRAHMANYA SASTRI, B.A.,

Translator of Brihat Jataka, Jathaka Parijatha, Sripathi Paddhathi, Phaladeepika, etc.

I have been asked to write a Foreword to GRAHA AND BHAVA BALAS by Dr. B. V. Raman, M.R.A.S., and I have much pleasure in responding to this request. Dr. B. V. Raman is so well-known to the public as the Editor of **The Astrological Magazine** that he does not require any further introduction. He is the grandson of my esteemed friend the late Mr. B. Suryanarain Rao, B.A, M.R.A S., F.R.H.S., etc., who had devoted nearly half a century to the study of Astrology and as such the grandson must have inherited his zeal for the science from the grandfather. I have had the pleasure of perusing his A MANUAL OF HINDU ASTROLOGY along with the present work and I believe he is sincerely trying to acquaint the non-Sanskritarian world with the process of assessing the strength (of various kinds) of the planets as well as the Bhavas in a nativity in the present work.

At a time when scholars in India are trying to revive the ancient glory of the very ancient science of astrology, it is gratifying to note that Dr. Raman is pursuing the study of it with a disinterested love. I congratulate him on his present work and hope that he will continue his labours further which may result in widening the sphere of astrological knowledge.

BANGALORE,
29th November 1937.

V. SUBRAHMANYA SASTRI.

GRAHA & BHAVA BALAS

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION

THE first edition of GRAHA AND BHAVA BALAS was published two years ago and the book has had a good reception. Considering its apparently technical nature the sale of the first edition within two years is indeed an encouraging sign that a large number of educated people are keenly interested in the study of this sublime subject on rational lines.

Probably mine is the first attempt to present the ancient rules of determining strengths of planets and Bhavas in the English language in a simple, easy and flowing style. The second edition has been thoroughly revised and improved and is bound to prove of value to those who are in search of true astrological knowledge.

The practical application of the Balas (strengths) of planets and houses has been little understood by the average student and scholar. I have collected material of considerable value which I hope to place before my readers ere long through my forthcoming publication THE ART OF SCIENTIFIC PREDICTION which will reveal the practical utility of these various sources of Balas.

I crave the indulgence of my esteemed readers for any deficiencies that might have crept into this work through oversight.

BANGALORE,
2nd September 1942

B. V. RAMAN, M.R.A.S.

GRAHA AND BHAVA BALAS

By B. V. RAMAN, M.R.A.S.

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION

A book on Mathematical Astrology needs no prefatory remarks. It has been an admitted fact that without proper calculations it would be impossible to make correct predictions. Bhaskaracharya, the great Hindu Astronomer goes so far as to stress on the need for a clear knowledge of spherical astronomy and a comprehension of the doctrine of spherical projection and allied theories for locating the true positions of planets, for one who wishes to be an astrologer.

By the constant pressure brought to bear upon me by a large section of the readers of **The Astrological Magazine** I realised the need for a book of this type. And the main object in issuing this publication has been to enable the students of astrology to work out precisely the strengths of planets and houses which are absolutely essential for correctly interpreting birth charts. I must warn the zealous reader, that whilst mathematical astrology is important in its own way up to a certain stage as an aid to successful predictions, too much indulgence in it is harmful as marring one's power of induction, the proper development of which is absolutely necessary. Hence I have given in this book such of the principles of astrological mathematics as would really help one to venture predictions with confidence. All superfluous material has been omitted.

The general scheme I have followed is mainly that of Sripathi. I am fully convinced that Hindu Astronomico-Astrological methods yield satisfactory results when properly studied and applied. I have discussed this subject in the introduction to my "A MANUAL OF HINDU ASTROLOGY" to which the readers' attention is invited.

The tables for finding the mean positions of planets and their **Seegrochcha** which are necessary for calculating **Chesta Bala,** one of the **Shad Balas** have been reproduced from THE BOOK OF FATE by Kedarnath Dutt of Calcutta to whom acknowledgment and thanks are due.

Throughout the book in the examples worked out, fractions less than half a ghati or 30" of arc or time have been rejected.

I assume in my readers a knowledge of the rudiments of Astrology and the ability to cast a horoscope which can be gathered from any standard book on the subject. The reader will do well to procure a copy of A MANUAL OF HINDU ASTROLOGY if he has not already done so, as constant reference has been made to it, in the course of the present exposition

I crave the indulgence of my readers for any shortcomings and imperfections and solicit their valuable suggestions for incorporation in subsequent editions.

BANGALORE,
24th April 1940.

B. V. RAMAN.

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GRAHA AND BHAVA BALAS

By B. V. RAMAN, M.R.A.S.
Editor : The Astrological Magazine

SECOND EDITION

CHAPTER I.

The Shadbalas

INTRODUCTORY

1. **The Standard Horoscope.**—We have learnt in our '*A Manual of Hindu Astrology*' how to cast a horoscope according to approved rules of the astronomico-astrological science. A nativity has been considered therein to illustrate the various principles enumerated with a view to clarifying matters. We propose to consider the same nativity for the study and application of the various principles in regard to the determination of Balas or strengths of planets and houses.

2. **Birth Data.**—The following data with regard to the Standard Horoscope would be necessary for subsequent progress in the mathematical side of Astrology.

3. **Place of Birth.**—Female born at a place, 13° N. Lat. and 5 hrs. 10 mts. 20s. E. Long.

Date of ~~Birth~~ EPOCH = 2-5-1937.
Date of Birth = 16-10-1918

4. **Time of Birth.**—2 P.M. (L.M.T.) or Ghaties 20-15 after sunrise.

5. **Other Details.**—Equation of time is—14 mts. sunrise 5.54 A.M. (L.M.T.) or 6.8 A.M. (A.T.)

Meridian Distance or Natha (Pragnatha)= Gh. 5-35.

Ahas or Diurnal Duration on the day of birth = Gh. 29 - 24.

6. **Nirayana Longitudes of Planets at Birth.**—Since Hindu Astrology requires planetary positions based on the Zodiac of Constellations, we give below the Nirayana Longitudes (Exprecession) of the planets in the Standard Horoscope.

Planet		*Its Nirayana Long.*	
Ravi or the Sun	⊙	179°	8′
Chandra ,, Moon	☽	311	40
Kuja ,, Mars	♂	299	49
Budha ,, Mercury	☿	180	33
Guru ,, Jupiter	♃	83	35
Sukra ,, Venus	♀	170	4
Sani ,, Saturn	♄	124	51
Rahu ,, Caput	☊	233	23
Kethu ,, Cauda	☋	53	23

7. **Angular Houses or Kendras.**—In the Standard Horoscope are :—

Udaya Lagna or Ascendant	294°	57′
Asta Lagna or Descendant	114°	57′
Madhya Lagna or Midheaven	214°	55′
Pathala Lagna or Nadir	34°	55′

8. **Non-angular Houses.**—Can be obtained by following the rules laid down in Article 87 of my '*A Manual of Hindu Astrology*.'

9. **The Balas.**—Planets, on account of certain positions in the heavens and Bhavas on account of being occupied or aspected by certain planets will acquire certain sources of strength and weakness. In order to estimate the exact potency or strength of a Graha (Planet) or a Bhava, (House) it would be necessary to scrutinise its position in the Zodiac from various points of view. These various sources of strength are called the *Balas* of planets.

10. **The Shadbalas.**—The Parasari system recognises Shad or six kinds of potency. They are:—(1) Sthanabala or Positional strength, (2) Dikbala or Directional strength, (3) Kalabala or Temporal strength, (4) Chestabala or Motional strength, (5) Naisargikabala or Permanent strength and (6) Drikbala or Aspect strength. The calculation of each of these involves a fairly thorough acquaintance with astronomico-astrological principles.

11. **Application of Shadbalas.**—The importance of and the part played by the Shadbalas, in the science of horoscopy are manifold. The application of any one particular system of Ayurdaya

depends upon the relative strength and weakness of certain planets and Bhavas. For instance, in deciding Dasantardasa (periods and sub-periods) the first Dasa (period) is attributed to the most powerful of the Lagna (the Ascendant), the Sun and the Moon. Whether Lagna or the Sun is more powerful can be determined only when their respective strengths are known. In pourtraying the future results indicated by the different Bhavas, their strengths are of considerable importance. Suppose we consider the Dasa (period) of the Sun and the Bhukthi (sub-period) of the Moon. In order to predict the various results, care should be taken to see which planet is more powerful or has greater strength. If the Sun is more powerful than the Moon, then the results likely to happen would be predominantly those indicated by the Sun. If the Moon is more powerful, during his sub-period, the Moon's influence will be felt in preference to that of the Sun even though the latter may be the major lord. Thus when the Shadbalas are ascertained correctly, future predictions can be ventured with sufficient confidence. The Shadbalas, in other words, give an account of the assets and liabilities of each House and Planet in the Horoscope.

CHAPTER II

Measure of Planetary Effects Upon Bhavas

12. **Residential Strength.**—In a horoscope, planets will be found in the different Bhavas. While some are found very near the middle of the Bhava, others reside at the beginning, or at the end. In all these three circumstances, *viz.*, at the beginning, at the middle and at the end point, the effects of the respective Bhavas, produced by the different planets in them, cannot be the same. As a matter of fact, they must vary. What is the extent of the effects of the Bhava that is promised by a planet as a result of its residence there ? This we call as the residential strength of the planet.

13. **Planets in Bhava Sandhis.**—We have seen that Bhava Sandhis (cusps) mark the beginning of one Bhava and the closing of the other. If a planet is in a Bhava Sandhi it is utterly powerless and the results it produces are practically nothing.

14. **Planets in Bhava Madhyas.**—The influence of a Bhava begins at the Arambha Sandhi (starting point : see Art. 89, *A Manual of Hindu Astrology*); it gradually increases and reaches the highest point in the Bhavamadhya (mid-point). Then again the effect of the Bhava begins to fall down gradually till it is nothing at the Virama Sandhi (last point).

If a planet is situated in between Bhavamadhya and Viramasandhi, the effect of the Bhava that the planet is able to produce must be ascertained by rule of three. The planet gives no effect at the *sandhi* (cusp or junction point) whereas at the Bhavamadhya it gives the full effect of the Bhava.

15. **Method of Finding the Extent of Influence.**—In order to measure the exact amount of the effect produced by a planet, in a particular Bhava, we have, first of all, to find the lengths of the *poorvabhaga* (first half) and *uttarabhaga* (second half) (see Art. 91, *A Manual of Hindu Astrology*) of the Bhava in question. Then ascertain if the planet is in the poorvabhaga or in the uttarabhaga.

16. **Arc of Residential Strength.**—If the planet is in Poorvabhaga (first half), find the distance between the planet and the *Arambhasandhi* (beginning) of the Bhava by subtracting the longitude of the latter from that of the former. If the planet is in Uttarabhaga (second half) find the distance between Viramasandhi (end point) and the planet by subtracting the longitude of the latter from that of the former. Call the remainder in either case, as the arc of residential strength. Divide this arc by the length of the Poorvabhaga or Uttarabhaga of the Bhava according

as the planet is in the Poorvabhaga or the Uttarabhaga. The result gives/ the residential strength of the planet.

The above remarks may be summarised thus :—

If a planet is in Poorvabhaga of a House :

(*a*) Planet's long—long of Arambhasandhi (starting point of a House) = Arc of residential strength.

(*b*) Arc of residential strength ÷ Poorvabhaga of the Bhava = Residential strength.

If a planet is in Uttarabhaga of a Bhava :

(*a*) Longitude of Viramasandhi (closing point of a House)—Planet's Long.= Arc of residential strength.

(*b*) Residential strengh = Arc of residential strength ÷ Uttarabhaga of the House.

Example 1.—Find the arcs of residential strength of the various planets in the Standard Horoscope ?

Planet	*House*	*Poorvabhaga or Uttarabhaga*
Ravi	Ninth	Poorva
Chandra	Second	do
Kuja	Eleventh	do
Budha	Ninth	do
Guru	Sixth	do
Sukra	Ninth	do
Sani	Seventh	Uttara
Rahu	Eleventh	Poorva
Kethu	Fifth	do

Arcs of Residential Strength of Planets in Poorva Bhaga

Graha	Its Long.		Long of Arambha Sandhi		Arc of residential strength
Ravi	5-29-8 179° 8′	−	5-14- 164° 56′ 0″ (of 9th Bhava)	=	14° 12′ 0″
Chandra	311 40	−	10-11- 311 36′ 40″ (of 2nd Bhava)	=	0 3 20
Kuja	229 49	−	7-18 228 15′ 20″ (of 11th Bhava)	=	1 33 40
Budha	180 33	−	5-14 164 56′ 0″ (of 9th Bhava)	=	15 37 0
Guru	83 35	−	2-14 74 56′ 0″ (of 6th Bhava)	=	8 39 0
Sukra	170 4	−	5-14 164 56′ 0″ (of 9th Bhava)	=	5 8 0
Rahu	233 23	−	7-18 228 15′ 20″ (of 11th Bhava)	=	5 7 40
Kethu	53 23	−	1-14 48 15′ 20″ (of 5th Bhava)	=	5 7 40

Arc of Residential Strength of Planet in Uttara Bhaga

Graha	Long. of Virama Sandhi	Planet's Long.		Arc of residential strength
Sani	4-11-36-40 131° 36′ 40″	124° 51′ 0″	=	6° 45′ 40″

Example 2.—Find the extent of the effect of the different planets in the different Houses (Residential Strength) in the Standard Horoscope ?

$$\text{Residential strength} = \frac{\textit{Arc of Residential Strength}}{\textit{Poorva or Uttarabhaga of a Bhava}}$$

Poorva, if the planet is in Poorvabhaga. Uttara, if the planet is in Uttarabhaga.

Ravi $\frac{14'' \;\; 12' \;\; 0''}{16^\circ \;\; 39' \;\; 40''} = 0.85$ Units

Chandra $\dfrac{0^\circ\ \ 3'\ \ 20''}{16\ \ 39\ \ 40} = 0.004$ Units

Kuja $\dfrac{1^\circ\ \ 33'\ \ 40''}{13\ \ 20\ \ 20} = 0.12$ "

Budha $\dfrac{15^\circ\ \ 37'\ \ 0''}{16\ \ 39\ \ 40} = 0.94$ "

Guru $\dfrac{8^\circ\ \ 39'\ \ 0''}{13\ \ 20\ \ 20} = 0.64$ "

Sukra $\dfrac{5^\circ\ \ 8'\ \ 0''}{16\ \ 39\ \ 40} = 0.31$ "

Rahu $\dfrac{5^\circ\ \ 7'\ \ 40''}{13\ \ 20\ \ 20} = 0.39$ "

Kethu $\dfrac{5^\circ\ \ 7'\ \ 40''}{13\ \ 20\ \ 20} = 0.39$ "

Sani $\dfrac{6^\circ\ \ 45'\ \ 40''}{16\ \ 39\ \ 40} = 0.40$ "

17. **Use of Residential Strength.**—This will enable us to judge the exact quantity of effect that a planet in a Bhava gives, which may find expression during its Dasa. Its application and usefulness will be explained on a subsequent occasion.

For instance, in the Standard Horoscope Jupiter gives 0.64 units of the total effects of the 6th Bhava. This effect will materialise during his Dasa or Bhukthi. This is only a general statement standing to be modified in the light of other important factors such as, the strength or the weakness of the planets aspecting the Bhavas, the strength of the Bhava itself and the disposition of planets towards particular signs, the Yoga-karakas and such other factors.

CHAPTER III

Sthana Bala

18. **Sthana Bala.**—We have said in Article 10 that of the Shad Balas or the six sources of strength and weakness, Sthana Bala or the Positional strength constitutes the first item. A planet occupies a certain sign in the Rasi and friendly, netural or inimical vargas. It is either exalted or debilitated. It occupies its Moolathrikona or it has its own varga. All these states refer to the position or residence of the planet and as such a certain degree of strength or weakness attends on it. This strength or potency is known as the Sthana Bala. It consists of (1) Ochcha Bala, (2) Saptavargaja Bala, (3) Ojayugmarasyamsa Bala, (4) Kendra Bala and (5) Drekkana Bala.

19. **Unit of Measure.**—The Balas of Grahas are measured in Rupas. A rupa consists of 60 Shashtiamsas.

20. **Ochcha Bala.**—This is the strength of Ochcha or exaltation. All planets have certain exaltation points (*ochchabhagas*). See my '*A Manual of Hindu Astrology*'. When a planet occupies its *Ochchabhaga*, it gives one rupa or 60 Shashtiamsas of Ochcha Bala. When it

occupies the Neechabhaga (debilitation point) it gives no ochcha bala. From the neechabhaga to the ochchabhaga, there is a gradual increase of the Ochcha Bala until at last the Bala reaches its maximum at the Ochchabhaga. From the exaltation point to the debilitation point there is a gradual decrease till the minimum is reached at the Neechabhaga.

Maharishi Parasara observes thus:—

ನೀಚೋನಂತುಗ್ರಹಂ ಭಾರ್ಧಾಧಿಕಂಚಕ್ರಾದ್ವಿಶೋಧಯೇತ್
ಭಾಗೀಕೃತ್ಯ ತ್ರಿಭಿರ್ಭಕ್ತಂ ಫಲಮುಚ್ಚ ಬಲಂಭವೇತ್

The above liberally translated means that when a planet's longitude, diminished by its debilitation point is in excess of 180° it is to be subtracted from 360° and the difference is to be divided by 3. The result represents Ochcha Bala of the planet in Virupas or Shashtiamsas.

That is:

$$\frac{\text{Planet's long} - \text{Its debilitation point}}{180} \times 60$$

$$= \frac{\text{Planet's long} - \text{Its debilitation point}}{3}$$

Example 3.—Find the Ochcha Bala of planets in the Standard Horoscope?

Planet.	Its Longitude.	Neechabhaga.	Difference.	Ochcha Bala. (in Shashtiamsa)
Ravi	179° 8′	− 190°	= 10° 52′	$\frac{10^\circ\ 52'}{3} = 3.6$
Chandra	311 40	− 213	= 98 40	$\frac{98\ \ 40}{3} = 32.9$

Planet.	Its Longitude.	Neechabhaga.	Difference.	Ochcha Bala. (in Shashtiamsa)
Kuja	229 49	− 118	= 111 49	$\frac{111\ \ 49}{3}$ = 37.2
Budha	180 33	− 345	= 164 27	$\frac{164\ \ 27}{3}$ = 54.8
Guru	83 35	− 275	= 168 35	$\frac{168\ \ 35}{3}$ = 56.2
Sukra	170 4	− 177	= 6 56	$\frac{6\ \ 56}{3}$ = 2.3
Sani	124 51	− 20	= 104 51	$\frac{104\ \ 51}{3}$ = 34.9

Note.—Decimals are reckoned for only one place; where the difference is more than 180°, it is to be subtracted from 360°, and the figures under 'difference' column denotes "corrected difference".

21. **General Observation.**—For finding out the Moolathrikonadi Bala of any planet we must ascertain the exact nature of the relationship between the planet in question and the other planets and the nature of relationship that exists between a planet and a varga.

22. **Relations.**—Planets have relations between themselves. They have relations with the vargas. And they have relations with the Bhavas. Thus there are three kinds of relations each of which is really important as adding to or taking away from the real potency of a planet or a Bhava. These various kinds of relations must be thoroughly

understood before attempting to analyse a horoscope, as they have a direct bearing upon the determination of not only the Shadbalas but also the Ayurdaya or Longevity.

23. **Relations between Planets.**—Among the planetary members, certain planets are declared to be friends, enemies and neutrals of certain other planets. In other words they are said to be Mitras (friends), Satrus (enemies), and Samas (neutrals). There are two types or relations between planets. They are Naisargika and Tatkalika.

24. **Naisargika.**—This means permanent or natural. A planet is a friend or an enemy of another planet in consequence of its nature. This naisargika relationship is not based on exchange of any mutual courtesies. The rays of a planet will be intensified by the rays of the one declared as its friend and counteracted by those of a planet declared as its enemy. The naisargika relationships are invariably the same in all horoscopes. When we say that Venus (Sukra) is an enemy (satru) of Sun (Ravi) we mean that there is mutual counteraction between the rays of the two planets. A table of natural relationships between planets is given in Art. 30 of '*A Manual of Hindu Astrology*' on page 12 and we reproduce the same on the next page for ready reference.

Permanent Friendship

PLANETS (Grahas)	FRIENDS (Mitras)	NEUTRALS (Samas)	ENEMIES (Satrus)
Sun	Moon, Jupiter, Mars	Mercury	Saturn, Venus
Moon	Sun, Mercury	Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Venus	None
Mars	Jupiter, Moon, Sun	Saturn, Venus	Mercury
Mercury	Sun, Venus	Saturn, Jupiter, Mars	Moon
Jupiter	Sun, Moon, Mars	Saturn	Mercury, Venus
Venus	Mercury, Saturn	Mars, Jupiter	Moon, Sun
Saturn	Venus, Mercury	Jupiter	Mars, Moon, Sun

It would be needless to say that calculation of Sthanabala entails a thorough acquaintance with the naisargika relationships of planets (as also Tatkalika relationships) and the reader should never try to study the tatkalika relations unless and until he knows well what the naisargika relations are.

25. **Tatkalika.**—This means temporary or for the time being. As a result of the positions of planets at the birth time each stands at a certain relation with the other. This tatkalika relationship changes with reference to each horoscope.

The planets in the second, third, fourth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth houses from any other planet becomes his (Tatkalika) friend. Those in the rest of the houses are (Tatkalika) enemies.

Example 4.—Find out the tatkalika relations between the different planets in the Standard Horoscope ?

Graha (Planet)	Tatkalika Mitra (Temporary Friend)	Tatkalika Satru (Temporary Enemy)
Ravi	Budha, Kuja, Guru, Sani	Sukra, Chandra
Chandra	Kuja	Ravi, Budha, Sukra, Sani, Guru
Kuja	Chandra, Sani, Ravi, Sukra, Budha	Guru
Budha	Kuja, Sani, Ravi, Sukra	Guru, Chandra
Guru	Sani, Ravi, Sukra	Budha, Kuja, Chandra
Sukra	Budha, Kuja, Guru, Sani	Ravi, Chandra
Sani	Ravi, Sukra, Budha, Kuja, Guru	Chandra

26. **Combined or Mixed Relations.**—If a temporary friend also happens to be a permanent friend they both become intimate friends (Adhi Mitras). A temporary friend and a permanent enemy and *vice versa* becomes a Sama (neutral). And a temporary enemy if he happens to be a permanent enemy becomes a bitter enemy (Adhi Satru). Thus we get the following relations after combining the two.

1. Tatkalika Mitra + Naisargika Mitra = Adhi Mitra.
   (Tempy. friend) (Natural friend) (Intimate friend)
2. Tatkalika Mitra + Naisargika Satru = Sama
   (Tempy. friend) (Natural enemy) (Neutral)
3. Tatkalika Mitra + Naisargika Sama = Mitra
   (Tempy. friend) (Natural neutral) (Friend)
4. Tatkalika Satru + Naisargika Satru) = Adhi Satru
   (Tempy. enemy) (Natural enemy) (Bitter enemy)
5. Tatkalika Satru + Naisargika Mitra = Sama
   (Tempy. enemy) (Natural friend) (Neutral)
6. Tatkalika Satru + (Naisargika Sama = Satru
   (Tempy. enemy) (Natural neutral) =(Enemy)

Thus, from the above we can see that a planet towards another planet may be disposed as a Mitra (friend), Satru (enemy), Sama (neutral), Adhi Mitra (intimate friend) and Adhi Satru (bitter enemy).

All these shades in friendship and enmity must be carefully noted and determined for each planet.

Example 5.—Find out the combined relations between planets in the Standard Horoscope ?

Take for instance, the Sun and Venus. Venus is the natural enemy of the Sun. He is also a Tatkalika enemy. Therefore, he becomes a bitter enemy of the Sun. Similarly, with reference to the other planets, the relations must be compounded.

Combined Relations in the Standard Horoscope

Graha	Adhi Mitra (Int. friend)	Mitra (Friend)	Sama (Neutral)	Satru (Enemy)	Adhi Satru (Bitter enemy)
Ravi	Kuja Guru	Budha	Chandra Sani	...	Sukra
Chandra	...	Kuja	Budha Ravi	Sukra Guru Sani	...
Kuja	Ravi Chandra	Sani Sukra	Guru Budha	...	...
Budha	Ravi Sukra	Kuja Sani	...	Guru	Chandra
Guru	Ravi	Sani	Sukra Chandra Kuja	...	Budha
Sukra	Budha Sani	Kuja Guru	...	...	Chandra Ravi
Sani	Sukra Budha	Guru	Kuja Ravi	...	Chandra

27. **Planets and Vargas.**—We have already learnt from '*A Manual of Hindu Astrology*' how to determine the lords of the different vargas. The relations between planets and vargas are thus recognised. For instance, in the Standard Horoscope the Moon is in Kumbha (Aquarius) in the Rasi. The lord of Kumbha is Sani, who is a Satru (enemy) of Chandra, so that we say that the Moon in the Rasi occupies a Satrukshetra or varga or an enemy's varga.

If a planet, in any of the vargas occupies its own varga, (division) it is said to be in Swavarga (own varga), an enemy's varga—Satru Varga, a friend's varga—Mitra Varga, and similarly whether the particular varga is an Adhi Satruvarga, Adhi Mitravarga or Samavarga must be ascertained. This will enable us to determine a part of Sthanabala, *viz.*, Sapthavargaja Bala.

Example 6.—Find out the relations between planets and vargas in the Standard Horoscope? (Consider only Sapthavargas.)

Graha	*Rasi*	*Hora*	*Drek-kana*	*Sapth-amsa*	*Nav-amsa*	*Dwada-samsa*	*Thrim-samsa*
Ravi	Mitra	Swa	A.Satru	Mitra	Mitra	Swa	A.Mitra
Chandra	Satru	Sama	Sama	Mitra	Satru	Sama	Satru
Kuja	Swa	A.Mitra	Sama	Sama	Sama	Sama	Swa
Budha	A.Mitra	A.Mitra	A.Mitra	A.Mitra	A.Mitra	A.Mitra	Mitra
Guru	A.Satru	Sama	Mitra	Sama	Sama	Swa	A.Satru
Sukra	A.Mitra	A.Satru	Swa	A.Satru	A.Satru	Swa	A.Mitra
Sani	Sama	Sama	Sama	Sama	A.Mitra	A.Mitra	Sama

N. B :— A. Mitra ... Adhimitra
A. Satru ... Adhisatru
Swa ... Swakshetra.

28. **Planets occupying more than one Own Varga.**—In passing we may remark that the greater the number of times a planet occupies its own varga the more auspicious it becomes and special results are ascribed to such occupancy of more than one Swavarga or own division. If a planet occupies its own varga.

Twice it is in	... Parijatamsa
Thrice ,,	... Parvathamsa
Four times it is in	... Simhasanamsa
Five ,, ,,	... Swargabalamsa
Six ,, ,,	... Indramsa
Seven ,, ,,	... Rajapadmamsa
Eight ,, ,,	... Gopuramsam
Nine ,, ,,	... Brahpadamsam
Ten ,, ,,	... Vaishnavamsam
Eleven ,, ,,	... Saivamsam
Twelve ,, ,,	... Vaiseshikamsam

Example 7.—Point out the various amsams if any, in the Standard Horoscope?

Graha	Number of times in its Varga	Amsam
Ravi	two	Parijatamsa
Kuja	two	do
Sukra	two	do

The other planets have only one Swavarga and consequently they have no special amsas.

29. **Planets and Bhavas.**—The Lord of a Bhava is the planet which rules the Rasi in which the mid-point of the Bhava falls. The Bhavadhipathi (Lord of Bhava) plays a very important part in giving vitality to the Bhava.

Example 8.—Find the different relationships between Bhavas and planets in the Standard Horoscope?

Bhava (House)	Long. of Bhavamadhya (Long. of mid-point)	Rasi (Sign)	Adhipathi (Lord)
I. Thanu	294° 57′ 0″	Makara	Sani
II. Dhana	328 16 20	Kumbha	Sani
III. Bhratru	1 35 40	Mesha	Kuja
IV. Matru	34 55 0	Vrishabha	Sukra
V. Putra	61 35 40	Mithuna	Sukra
VI. Satru	88 16 20	Mithuna	Budha
VII. Kalatra	114 57 0	Kataka	Chandra
VIII. Ayur	148 16 20	Simha	Ravi
IX. Bhagya	181 35 40	Thula	Sukra
X. Karma	214 55 0	Vrischika	Kuja
XI. Labha	241 35 40	Dhanus	Guru
XII. Vraya	268 16 20	Dhanus	Guru

It will be seen from the above that often two Bhavas will be seen merged into a single Rasi with the result that the same planet becomes the lord of both the Bhavas. This is not too frequent in places near Equator.

30. **Saptavargaja Bala.**—We have already observed that, a planet on account of its occupancy of the different vargas gets a certain amount of strength. In fact, Sthanabala is calculated from a consideration of the relation between the tenant and the lord. A planet may occupy a Swavarga (own varga), a Mitravarga (friendly varga) or a Satruvarga (inimical varga) or it may occupy the varga of a Sama (neutral) or it may occupy the special position of Moolathrikona.

A planet in its Moolathrikona is assigned a value of 45 Shashtiamsas:—in Swavarga 30 Shashtiamsas; in Adhi Mitravarga 22.5 Shashtiamsas; in Mitravarga 15 Shashtiamsas; in Samavarga 7.5 Shashtiamsas; in Satruvarga 3.75 Shashtiamsas, and in Adhi Satruvarga 1.875 Shashtiamsas.

It must be noted that 45 Shashtiamsas have to be allotted for a planet only when it is in its ***Moolathrikona Rasi***, and not when it occupies any other of the 6 vargas (than Rasi) owned by the planets. Suppose Mercury is in Kanya, in Rasi and in Navamsa. He gets 45 Shashtiamsas only in the Rasi Varga and not in the other case.

Take for instance, a planet. Examine its relationship with the lords of Sapthavargas. If in the Rasi, it occupies a Moolathrikona, assign a value of 45 Shashtiamsas; similarly with reference to other vargas, assign values in accordance with the nature of relation a planet bears towards them. Add together all the values. You will get the Moolathrikonadibala of the planet in question. A table detailing the relations between the planets and vargas must be previously prepared to facilitate calculations. (*See* Article 129 in '*A Manual of Hindu Astrology*').

Example 9.—Find the Saptavargaja Balas of planets in the Standard Horoscope?

Take the Sun : reference to example given on page 18 will tell you that he occupies a Mitravarga in the Rasi—15 Shashtiamsas ; Swavarga in Hora—30 ; Adhi Satruvarga in Drekkana—1.875 ; Mitravarga in Sapthamas—15 ; Mitravarga in Navamsa—15 ; Swavarga in Dwadasamsa—30 ; and Adhi Mitravarga in Thrimsamsa—22.500. Adding all these values together, we get Ravi's Moolathrikonadi (Sapthavargaja) Bala as 129.375 Shashtiamsas or 2.152 rupas. Similarly deal with other grahas.

Planet	Rasi	Hora	Drekkana	Sapthamsa	Navamsa	Dwadasamsa	Thrimsamsa	Moolathri-konadibala
Ravi ...	15·000	30·000	1·875	15·000	15·000	30·000	22·500	129·375
Chandra...	3·750	30·000	7·500	15·000	3·750	7·500	3·750	48·750
Kuja ...	30·000	22·500	7·500	7·500	7·500	7·500	30·000	112·500
Budha ...	22·500	22·500	22·500	22·500	22·500	22·500	15·000	150·000
Guru ...	1·875	7·500	15·000	7 500	7·500	30·000	1·875	71 250
Sukra ...	22·500	1·875	30·000	1·875	1·875	30·000	22.500	110·625
Sani ...	75·00	75·00	7·500	7·500	22·500	22·500	7·500	82·500

31. **Ojayugmarasyamsa Bala.**— This is the strength acquired on account of the occupancy of odd and even Rasis and Navamsas. Certain planets get strength by occupying Oja (odd) Rasis (signs) or

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Oja Navamsas while others become powerful by residing in Yugma (even) Rasis or Yugma Navamsas. A planet which is to get strength by staying in an *oja rasi* or *oja amsa* is assigned a certain value as also the planets which are to get strength by residing in an *Yugma Rasi* or *Yugma Navamsa.*

The Moon and Venus when they are in an even sign or in a Navamsa owned by an even sign get *a strength* of 15 Shashtiamsas. The Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Mercury and Saturn when they are in Oja Rasis or Ojamsas get a strength of a similar value. If, for instance, the Moon stays in a Yugma Rasi and occupies a Yugma Navamsa she acquires a strength of 15 *plus* 15 equals 30 Shashtiamsas. Hence we call this as *Ojayugmarasyamsa Bala* or Yugmayugma Bala.

Example 10.—Find the *Ojayugmarasyamsa Balas* of planets in the Standard Horoscope ?

The Sun is in Virgo, an even sign and in the 9th Navamsa of Virgo ruled by Virgo an even sign. Therefore its Oja and Yugma Balas are nil. Thus we get the following strengths for the other planets.

Planet	Rasi	Navamsa	Rasi Bala	Navamsa Bala	Yugmayugma Bala
Ravi	even	even	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chandra	odd	even	0.0	15.0	15.0

Planet	Rasi	Navamsa	Rasi Bala	Navamsa Bala	Yugmayugma Bala
Kuja	even	odd	0.0	15.0	15.0
Budha	odd	odd	15.0	15.0	30.0
Guru	odd	even	15.0	0.0	15.0
Sukra	even	even	15.0	15.0	30.0
Sani	odd	even	15.0	0.0	15.0

32. **Kendra Bala.**—A planet in a Kendra (in the Rasi) gets 60 Shashtiamsas as its strength; in a Panapara 30 Shashtiamsas, and in an Apoklima 15 Shashtiamsas. This must be considered only in the Rasivarga.

33. **Kendras.**—These are the quadrants or the first, fourth, seventh and tenth houses. There is a diversity of opinion as to what Kendras are. Some take them to be first, fourth, seventh and tenth Rasis (signs). Others take them to be the first, fourth, seventh and tenth Bhavas (houses). Parasara inclines towards the former view. And the commentator of Sripathi, and Balabhadra the author of Horarathna hold the latter view. Since we do not know what the view of Sripathi, whom we are mainly following is, in regard to this matter, we propose to share the view of Parasara and consequently we have to consider the signs in reckoning Kendras.

34. **Panaparas.**—These are the signs next to

Kendras. They are second, fifth, eighth and eleventh.

35. **Apoklimas.**—These are the next signs to Panaparas. They are the third, sixth, ninth and twelfth.

Example 11.—Find Kendra Balas of planets in the Standard Horoscope ?

Planet	Kendra or Panapara or Apoklima	Kendra Bala
Ravi	Apoklima	15.000
Chandra	Panapara	30.000
Kuja	Panapara	30.000
Budha	Kendra	60.000
Guru	Apoklima	15.000
Sukra	Apoklima	15.000
Sani	Panapara	30.000

36. **Drekkana Bala.**—Planets are divided into Masculine (purusha), Femenine (stree) and Hermaphrodite (napumsaka) ones. A male planet in the first Drekkana gets 15 Shashtiamas of Drekkana Bala, a hermaphrodite planet in the middle Drekkana is assigned a similar value as its Drekkana Bala, and a femenine planet in the last Drekkana gains a strength of 15 Shashtiamsas as its Drekkana Bala.

37. **Masculine Planets.**—Ravi, Guru and Kuja.

38. **Hermaphrodite Planets.**—Sani and Budha.

39. **Female Planets.**—Chandra and Sukra.

Example 12.—Find the Drekkana Balas of planets in the Standard Horoscope ?

Planet	Sex	Drekkana	Drekkana Bala
Ravi	Purusha	Third	0.0
Chandra	Stree	Second	15.0
Kuja	Purusha	Second	0.0
Budha	Napumsaka	First	0.0
Guru	Purusha	Third	0.0
Sukra	Stree	Third	0.0
Sani	Napumsaka	First	0.0

40. **Total Sthana Bala.**—The values of all the six sub-divisions worked above added together will give the total Sthana Bala of grahas.

Example 13.—Find the total Sthana Bala of planets in the Standard Horoscope ?

Sthana Bala

Planet	Sun	Moon	Mars	Mercury	Jupiter	Venus	Saturn
Ochcha Bala	3.600	32.900	37.200	54.800	56 200	2.300	34.900
Sapthavargaja Bala	129.375	48.750	112.500	150.000	71.250	110.625	82.500
Ojayugmarasyamsa Bala	...	15.000	15.000	30.000	15.000	30.000	15.000
Kendra Bala	15.000	30.000	30 000	60.000	15.000	15.000	30.000
Drekkana Bala	...	15.000	...	...	...	...	...
Total Sthana Bala	147.975	141.650	194.700	294.800	157.450	157.925	162,400

CHAPTER IV.

Digbala or Directional Strength

41. **Digbala.**—This means the strength acquired by the planets on account of their occupancy of different directions or Diks in the Horoscope.

42. **Dik or Direction.**—The ascendant represents the eastern direction, the 10th house denotes south; west is indicated by the descendant (7th house) and nadir (4th house) is the northern direction.

43. **Planets and Dik.**—Each planet in a particular Dik or direction is supposed to be powerful and gets a certain quantity of strength. Jupiter and Mercury get full directional strength when they occupy the ascendant. The Sun and Mars are powerful in the south, *i.e.*, they get full Digbala in the tenth house. Saturn gets full Digbala by being in the 7th house, and the Moon and Venus will become powerful in the north, *i.e.*, when they are in the fourth Bhava they will have complete Digbala.

44. **Digbala Arc.**—We have seen from the above that certain planets are powerful in certain directions, by occupying which they get full Digbala. This suggests that there are certain powerless points which when occupied give no

Digbala. For instance, the Sun gets Digbala in the south (10th house). This is the most powerful point for the Sun. He gets zero Digbala when he is in the north (fourth house), that is, the powerless point is the fourth house for the Sun. Similarly the 180th degree from the powerful point is the powerless point. The arc of the ecliptic between the longitude of a planet and its powerless point, we shall call as the Digbala Arc. A planet when approaching its powerful point gains Digbala and while reaching the powerless point it gradually loses Digbala.

Parasara says thus: subtract the longitude of the 4th house from the longitudes of the Sun and Mars. Subtract the 7th house from Jupiter and Mercury. Subtract the 10th house from Venus and the Moon. When the difference in the several cases exceeds 180°, subtract it from 360°. The result is Digbala Arc.

Therefore: Digbala Arc = planet's long.— its powerless cardinal point.

If difference is more than 180° subtract it from 360 degrees.

45. **Determination of Digbala.**—A planet at the direction where it is supposed to be most powerful gets a Digbala of 60 Shashtiamsas. At the powerless point it will have zero strength (Digbala).

At intermediate positions, proportionate reductions must be made. The Digbala Arc of a planet divided by 3, gives the Digbala or directional strength. For instance, in the Standard Horoscope Sani is in the seventh house. The mid-point of the Bhava is always the powerful point. The mid-point of the 7th Bhava is 114° 57′. Therefore, the powerless point is 294° 57′ and Sani's Digbala Arc is equal to 124° 51′—294° 57′=170° 6′. (Corrected difference). Dividing this by 3, we get Sani's Digbala as 56.7 Shashtiamsas.

Example 14.—Determine the Digbala Arcs of planets in the Standard Horoscope ?

Graha	Its Long.	Powerless Point		Digbala Arc
Ravi	179° 8′	34° 55′ -	=	144° 13′
Chandra	311 40	214 55 -	=	96 45
Kuja	229 49	34 55 -	=	165 6
Budha	180 33	114 57 -	=	65 36
Guru	83 35	114 57 -	=	31 22
Sukra	170 4	214 55 -	=	44 51
Sani	124 51	294 57 -	=	170 6

(The difference represents rectified difference, *i.e.*, when planet's long.—its powerless point is equal to more than 180°, the difference is subtracted from 360°).

Example 15.—Find the Digbala of the different planets in the Standard Horoscope ?

Graha	Its Digbala Arc		÷	3	=	Digbala
Ravi	144°	13′	÷	3	=	48.07
Chandra	96	45	÷	3	=	32.25
Kuja	165	6	÷	3	=	55.03
Budha	65	36	÷	3	=	21.86
Guru	31	22	÷	3	=	10.45
Sukra	44	51	÷	3	=	14.95
Sani	170	6	÷	3	=	56.70

CHAPTER V.

Kala Bala or Temporal Strength

46. **Kala Bala.**—This is the temporal strength or strength of time. The strength is calculated by considering the year, month, week-day, time, etc., of birth. In other words, the various potencies of planetary vibrations due to seasonal peculiarities are scrutinised. It consists of (1) Nathonnatha Bala; (2) Paksha Bala; (3) Thribhaga Bala; (4) Abda Bala or Varshadhipa Bala; (5) Masa Bala; (6) Vara Bala; (7) Hora Bala; (8) Ayana Bala and (9) Yuddha Bala.

47. **Nathonnatha Bala.**—This is the strength that planets get on account of birth occurring during day or night. This is made up of Diva Bala (diurnal strength) and Ratri Bala (nocturnal strength). This is also known as Divaratri Bala.

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The Moon, Sani and Kuja are powerful during midnight. And at midday they are thoroughly powerless. Ravi, Guru and Sukra are powerful during midday and they are utterly powerless at midnight. Budha on the other hand is always powerful be it day or night. Sani, Kuja and Chandra get 60 Shashtiamsas at midnight as their Divaratri strength: at midday, Ravi, Sukra and Guru get a similar quantity, and Budha always gets 60 Shashtiamsas.

48. **Midday and Midnight.**—Midday of any place, is the local noon when the Sun passes over its meridian. The Hindus consider the apparent noon (which is 12 o'clock midday) and consequently if birth time is marked in local mean time, it must be converted into the apparent time by applying equation of time. The midnight is marked when the Sun is in the lower meridian of the place and this is reckoned at 12 o'clock night.

49. **Methods of Finding Divaratri Bala.**—There are two methods. The principle in both is the same. We shall call them as methods A and B.

50. **Method 'A'.**—Whether birth has taken place during day or night the Natha Ghaties multiplied by two gives the Natha Bala (ratri) in Shashtiamsas in case of planets, said to be powerful during midnight. And Unnatha Ghaties

multiplied by two gives Unnatha Bala (*diva*) and each planet, said to be powerful during midday, gets this unit as its Ratri Bala. The above explained in a simple manner means that Unnatha multiplied by 2 gives Diva Bala in case of planets having strength by day and Natha multiplied by 2 gives Ratri Bala for planets strong in the night.

Therefore :

Diva Bala (for Ravi, Guru and Sukra) = Unnatha × 2.
Ratri Bala (for Chandra, Kuja and Sani) = Natha × 2.
(Budha has always a Divaratri Bala of 60 Shashtiamsas)

Example 16.—Find Divaratri Bala of Grahas in the Standard Horoscope according to Method 'A'?

Natha = Gh. 5 – 35 = Gh. 5.58 (See Art. 4).

Therefore Unnatha = Gh. 24 – 25 = Gh. 24.42 (See Art. 4)
Therefore Diva Bala = 24.42 × 2 = 48.84 Shashtiamsas.
Ratri Bala = 5.58 × 2 = 11.16.

Graha	Diva or Ratri Bala
Ravi	... 48.84
Chandra	... 11.16
Kuja	... 11.16
Budha	... 60.00
Guru	... 48.84
Sukra	... 48.84
Sani	... 11.16

51. **Method 'B'.**—We have already said that the interval between midnight and midday is 180 degrees and that between midday and midnight is also 180 degrees. Since it is the apparent

noon that the Hindus consider, the birth time if marked according to local mean time must be converted into local apparent time by applying equation of time. Then convert birth time (reckoned from midnight) into degrees at 15 degrees per hour and apply the following rule. (If the birth time in degrees exceeds 180° subtract it from 360°).

(1) $\frac{\text{Birth time in degrees}}{3}$ = Divabala (for Sun, Guru & Sukra).

(2) $\frac{180^\circ - \text{Birth time in degrees}}{3}$ = Ratri Bala (for Sani, Chandra & Kuja).

Example 17.—Find Divaratri Bala of planets in the Standard Horoscope according to Method (B).

Birth time = 2 P.M. (L. M. T.)
Equation of time − 14 M.
Therefore birth time = 2-14 P.M. (L. A. T.)
= 213°.5′ = (360° − 213°.5 = 146°.5).

Diva Bala= $\frac{146^\circ.5}{3}$ = 48.84 (for Sun, Jupiter and Venus).

Ratri Bala= $\frac{180^\circ - 146^\circ.5}{3} = \frac{33^\circ.5}{3}$ = 11.16 (for Mars, Moon and Saturn).
60.00 for Budha

52. **Paksha Bala.**—This is the strength of Paksha or a fortnight. A Paksha is equal to 15 lunar days. It is Sukla Paksha (Bright half of the lunar month) when the Moon is increasing and Krishna Paksha (Dark half) when the Moon is decreasing. The Papas (malefics) and Shubhas (benefics) are powerful respectively during the dark half and bright half of the lunar month.

53. **Papas and Shubhas.**—Papas are malefic planets and they are Ravi, Kuja, Sani and afflicted Budha. Shubhas are benefics and they are Guru, Sukra and well associated Budha. The increasing Moon is a benefic and the decreasing Moon is a malefic, *i.e.*, she is a benefic from the 8th day of the Bright half of the lunar month to the 8th day of the Dark half of the lunar month and a malefic in the rest of the days. The Papas get more of Paksha Bala during the Dark half of the month.

54. **Krishna and Sukla Pakshas.**—In order to find out the Paksha Bala of Grahas, we should first ascertain whether birth has occurred during Krishna Paksha (Dark half) or Sukla Paksha (Bright half). Subtract the Sun's longitude from the Moon. If the difference is less than 180° it is Sukla Paksha and if it is more than 180° it is Krishna Paksha.

55. **Method of Finding Paksha Bala.**—If birth has occurred during Sukla Paksha subtract the Sun's longitude from that of the Moon. If the remainder exceeds 180 degrees subtract this from 360 degrees, and divide the balance by 3. The result represents the Paksha Bala of Shubhas. 60 Shashtiamsas diminished by this quantity gives the Paksha Bala of Papas. That is the compliment of this is the

Paksha Bala of the rest. The Paksha Bala of benefic planets during the Bright half corresponds to the Paksha Bala of malefics in the Dark half. If birth has occurred during Krishna Paksha, subtract the Sun's longitude from that of the Moon. If the remainder is greater than 180 degrees, subtract it from 360 degrees and divide the balance by 3. The result represents the Paksha Bala of Shubhas. 60 Shashtiamsas diminished by this quantity gives the Paksha Bala of Shubhas.

Having given the above explanations, for the information of the reader, we shall lay out a simple rule for determining the *Paksha Bala* of planets *irrespective* of the *Paksha* of birth.

(*a*) $\frac{\text{Moon's Long.} - \text{Sun's Long.}}{3}$ = Paksha Bala of Shubhas.

(*b*) 60 − Paksha Bala of Shubhas = Paksha Bala of Papas.

(*c*) Chandra's Paksha Bala is always to be doubled.

(*Note.*—When Moon's Long. − Sun's Long. exceeds 180° deduct it from 360°).

Example 18.—Find the Paksha Balas of planets in the Standard Horoscope ?

Applying Rules (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) we get

(*a*) $(311° 40' - 179° 8') \div 3 = 132° 32' \div 3$
$= 44.17$. Paksha Bala of Shubhas.

(*b*) $60 - 44.17 = 15.83$ Paksha Bala of Papas.

(*c*) Chandra's Paksha Bala is doubled.

Graha	Shubha or Papa	Paksha Bala
Ravi	Papa	15.83
Chandra	Shubha	44.17 × 2 = 88.34
Kuja	Papa	15.83
Budha	Shubha	44.17
Guru	Shubha	44.17
Sukra	Shubha	44.17
Sani	Papa	15.83

56. **Thribhaga Bala.**—The day and night are divided each into three equal parts. That is the period from sunrise to sunset constitutes the day or Ahas and the period from sunset to sunrise is the night or ratri. The duration of day or night must be divided by three according as the birth is during day or night and that part in which the birth has occurred must be determined. Say for instance, the duration of day is 33 ghaties and the Birth time is 21 ghaties. For each part or division there will be 11 ghaties and the Birth falls in the second part. When the Birth occurs in the first part during the day, Budha gets 60 Shashtiamsas as Thribhaga Bala; in the sacond part Ravi gets a similar quantity; and in the third, Sani is assigned a similar value. When the Birth occurs in the first part during the night, Chandra gets 60 Shashtiamsas; in the second part Sukra; and in the third Kuja; Guru is always assigned a value of 60 Shashtiamsas whether birth is during day or night.

57. **Method of Determining Thribhaga Bala.**—Find out the duration of Ahas (day) and Ratri (night) on the day of Birth (in ghaties or hours), and note whether Birth is during the night or during the day. If it has taken place during the night, divide the duration of Night (ratri) into three equal parts, or if the Birth has taken place during the day, divide duration of Day (ahas) by 3. In either case, each part (*i.e.* each Thribhaga) after being divided, gets a certain quantity; find in which, whether in the first, second or third Thribhaga, birth has occurred. And assign a value of 60 Shashtiamsas to that planet which rules over that particular Thribhaga. Always assign a value of 60 Shashtiamsas to Guru irrespective of whether Birth is during night or during day. Thus it will be seen that leaving Guru who has always a Thribhaga Bala of 60 Shashtiamsas, only one more planet gets Thribhaga Bala. In other words this Bala is obtained by only two planets (including Guru).

Example 19.—Find the Thribhaga Bala of Grahas in the Standard Horoscope.

Ahas (duration of day)=Gh. 29—24

Birth time=Gh. 20—35

Each Thribhaga=Gh. 29.4÷3=9.8

Therefore Birth has taken place in the third Thribhaga.

Therefore the third Thribhaga (during day) is ruled by Saturn who gets strength of 60 Shashtiamsas.

	Graha	Thribhaga Bala
Therefore	Sani	60.0
	Guru	60.0

58. **Sristyadi Ahargana.**—Ahargana is the number of days passed from any particular epoch and Sristyadi Ahargana means the number of terrestrial days passed from the day of creation. Details for the calculation of this Ahargana are given in Surya Siddhanta Chapter I and they seem really tedious to a student of Astrology. Hence I have not given the methods here.

For determining the lords of the year, month and day of Birth, the Ahargana for the day of birth must be calculated. It may be stated for ready reference, that the number of days elapsed since the creation of the World up to the day of Birth (of the Standard Horoscope) is:—714, 404, 130, 045.

59. **The Year and Month.**—The Hindus, for astrological purposes consider a year and month of 360 and 30 days respectively. They are neither solar, nor lunar, nor luni-solar.

60. **The Abdadhipathi.**—This is the lord who presides over the year—the year we have referred to in the preceding article, of Birth and he will be the planet that rules over the week day on which the year begins. When 360, the duration of

the year is divided by 7 we get a remainder of 3 and a quotient of 51. This quotient represents the number of weeks. And remainder 3 denotes that the first day of any particular year will be three days later than that of the previous one. Therefore, in order to determine the Abdadhipathi, the number of days passed from creation to birth must be divided by 360 the quotient taken as representing the number of complete years passed from creation and the remainder rejected. This quotient must be multiplied by 3 and to the product 1 added, and the resulting sum divided by 7. The quotient is then cast off and the remainder counted from Sunday. This will give the week day of the commencement of the year and its lord will be the Abdadhipathi.

Example 20.—Find the Abdadhipathi in the Standard Horoscope, given Ahargana as 714, 404, 130, 045 days from creation.

```
360 )714, 404, 130, 045
     1,  984, 455, 916   =   285
                     3
     5,  953, 367, 748
                     1
  7 )5, 953  367,  749
     850  481,  107   -   7
```

Counting 7 from Sunday, it is Saturday. Therefore Abdadhipathi (lord of year) is Sani.

61. **Masadhipathi.**—The planet that rules the week day of the commencement of the month of birth will be the Masadhipathi or lord of that month. When 30, the duration of the astrological month, is divided by 7, we get a remainder of 2 and a quotient of 4. The quotient represents the number of weeks and the remainder denotes that the first day of any particular month will be two days later than that of the preceding one. In order to discover the Masadhipathi, the number of days elapsed since creation must be divided by 30, the quotient taken for the number of complete months passed from creation to epoch and the remainder rejected. The quotient is then multiplied by 2, to the product 1 added, the resulting sum divided by 7, the quotient rejected and the remainder counted from Sunday. This will give the commencement of the month and its lord will be the Masadhipathi.

Example 21.—Find the Masadhipathi in the Standard Horoscope, given the Ahargana as 714, 404, 130, 045 days since creation.

$$\begin{array}{r r l}
30\,) & \underline{714,\ 404,\ 130,\ 045} & \\
 & 23,\ 813,\ 471,\ 001 & -\ \ 15 \\
 & \underline{2} & \\
 & 47,\ 626,\ 942,\ 002 & \\
 & \underline{1} & \\
7\,) & \underline{47,\ 626,\ 942,\ 003} & \\
 & 6\ ,\ 803,\ 848,\ 857 & -\ \ 4
\end{array}$$

Counting 4 from Sunday we get Wednesday. Therefore Masadhipathi (lord of month) is Budha.

62. **Varadhipathi.**—This is the lord of the week day on which Birth has occurred. The week day of birth is easily ascertainable without any calculations, but still, in order to verify the Ahargana found for the day of birth we proceed in the usual fashion of dividing the Ahargana since creation by 7, casting off the quotient and counting the remainder from Sunday, all the while assuming that we do not know the week day of birth. If the result so arrived at, tallies with what actually obtains, then we are certain that the Ahargana we have considered is correct.

Example 22.—Find out the Varadhipathi in the Standard Horoscope, given the Ahargana as 714, 414, 130, 045 days from creation.

$$7\ \overline{)714,404,130\,045}$$
$$102,687,732,863 \quad - \quad 4$$

Counting 4 from Sunday we get Wednesday. Therefore Varadhipathi is Budha because birth has occurred on Wednesday.

63. **Ahargana.**—In order to facilitate the work of the astrological student, I have selected an epoch from which Ahargana can be conveniently calculated. In the choice of the date of the epoch, the main object has been to relieve the reader of unnecessary trouble and tediousness of undergoing the task of making the calculations

prescribed in the Hindu Astronomical works for determining Ahargana from the creation.

The date of epoch selected is 2nd May 1827, Wednesday. The Ahargana on the day of epoch was 714, 406, 097, 641 days. This when divided by 7 leaves a remainder of 4 suggesting that the epoch falls on Wednesday. Therefore our epoch begins on Wednesday, 2nd May 1827.

Given in Table I is the condensed Ahargana on 31st December every year from 2nd May 1827 to 31st December 1950. And in Table II is given the number of days from 1st January to the end of the month. And the reader will be able to ascertain the Ahargana for any desired date by looking into Tables I and II.

Find the Ahargana on December 31, prior to the date of birth from Table I and add to it the number of days from January 1st to the date of birth both inclusive and the Ahargana is obtained. Subjecting this Ahargana to the same processes as described in Articles 60, 61 and 62 and counting the remainder in each case from Wednesday, the Abda, Masa and Varadhipathies can be easily obtained.

Example 23.—Find the Ahargana for the date of birth of Standard Horoscope from Tables I and II.

From Table I :—Ahargana on 31/12/1917	33,116 days
From Table II :—No. of days passed from 1/1/1918 to 30/9/1918	273 do
No. of days passed in October 1918 up to the date of birth	16 do
	33,405 days

Example 24.—Find Abdadhipathi in the Standard Horoscope.

360)33,405
92 — (265) 285
3
276
1
7) 277
39 — 4

Counting four from Wednesday (*see* Article 60) we get Saturday. Therefore Abdadhipathi is Sani (c.f. with example 20).

Example 25.—Find Masadhipathi in the Standard Horoscope from the condensed Ahargana.

30)33,405
1,113 — 15
2
2,226
1
7) 2,227
318 — 1

counting 1 from Wednesday we get Wednesday. Therefore Masadhipathi is Budha (c.f. with example 21).

Example 26.—Find the Varadhipathi in the Standard Horoscope from the condensed Ahargana

7)33,405
4,772 — 1

counting 1 from Wednesday, we get Wednesday. Therefore Varadhipathi is Budha (c.f. with example 22).

64. **Another Method.**—The following method may also be tried for finding Ahargana. In Article 98 a method is described for ascertaining 'the Interval' which is necessary for calculating the mean positions of planets for any given date. We start from an epoch (1st January 1900 A.D. 76° E. long.) and the number of days elapsed from this epoch to the day of birth is ascertained and thus we get the interval. Add 26,543 to this interval. The sum represents condensed Ahargana. Then follow the rules described in the previous articles.

Example 27.—Find the Ahargana for the date of birth of the Standard Horoscope as per Article 64.

Interval as per Article 97	...	6,872
Add	...	26,543
Ahargana	...	33,405 days.

65. **Abdabala.**—The planet who is the king of the year of Birth is assigned a value of 15 Shashtiamsas as his Abdabala.

Example 28.—Find the Abdabala in the Standard Horoscope ?

Abdadhipathi is Sani. Therefore Sani gets an Abdabala of 15 Shashtiamsas.

66. **Masabala.**—The planet who is the lord of the month of Birth is assigned a value of 30 Shashtiamsas as his Masabala.

Example 29.—Find the Masabala in the Standard Horoscope?

Masadhipathi is Budha. Therefore Budha gets a Masabala of 30 Shashtiamsas.

67. **Varabala.**—The planet who is the lord of the day of birth is assigned a value of 45 Shashtiamsas as his Varabala.

Example 30.—Find the Varadhipathi Bala in the Standard Horoscope?

Varadhipathi is Budha. Therefore Varadhipathi (Budha's) Bala is 45 Shashtiamsas.

68. **Horabala.**—A day is divided into 24 hours of horas and each hora is ruled by a planet and the planet that rules the birth hour gets a value of 60 Shashtiamsas as his Horabala.

69. **Horas.**—A hora is equal to 1/24th part of a day. Each hora is ruled over by a planet. The Hindu day begins with sunrise and continues till next sunrise. The first hora on any day will be the first hour after sunrise and the last hora, the hour before sunrise the next day. The different planets presiding over different horas are based on how the planetary arrangement obtains in nature. In Surya Siddhanta an account of the Solar system is given. Saturn is the most distant planet from the earth. Guru, Kuja, Ravi, Sukra, Budha and Chandra come next in the order of their nearness to the earth. Thus the

Moon is our nearest planet. Everyday, the first hora is ruled by the lord of the weak day and the other lords succeed, according to the order given above. For instance on Sunday, the first hora is ruled by the Sun, the second by Sukra, the third by Budha, the fourth by Chandra, the fifth by Sani, the sixth by Guru, the seventh by Kuja, the eighth by Ravi and so on till the 24th which is ruled by Budha. The 25th or the first Hora on the next day is ruled again by Chandra and consequently it is called Somavara or Monday. The other horas on Monday are similarly governed and the first hour on Tuesday is presided over by Kuja or Mars.

It will be seen from the table below that everyday the first hour is ruled by the lord of the week day. From this table lords of different horas can be very easily determined provided the birth hour is known.

Table of Horas

	Sunday	*Monday*	*Tuesday*	*Wednesday*	*Thursday*	*Friday*	*Saturday*
1.	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani
2.	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Sukra	Guru
3.	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja
4.	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi
5.	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra
6.	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha
7.	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra
8.	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani
9.	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru

TABLE OF HORAS—(*contd.*)

	Sunday	*Monday*	*Tuesday*	*Wednes-day*	*Thurs-day*	*Friday*	*Satur-day*
10.	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja
11.	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi
12.	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra
13.	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha
14.	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra
15.	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani
16.	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru
17.	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja
18.	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi
19.	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra
20.	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha
21.	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra
22.	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani
23.	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru
24.	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja

70. **Method of Finding Hora Bala.**—First ascertain the week day of birth.

Ascertain the number of hours elapsed from sunrise to birth. This shows the number of horas passed. The lord of the first Hora being the lord of the week day taken, find out the lord of the hora in question in the order shown in the table. And assign to him a value of 60 Shashtiamsas as Horadhipathi Bala.

Rule 1.—If birth time is marked in English Hours (L. M. T. of birth − L. M. T. of sunrise) = number of horas from sunrise.

Rule 2.—If birth time is marked in Indian measure,

$$\frac{\text{(Suryodayadi Jananakala Ghatikaha)}}{2\frac{1}{2}} = \text{No. of horas from sunrise.}$$

Example 31.—Find the Horadhipathi Bala in the Standard Horoscope?

Birth given in Indian time apply Rule 2.

Gh. $\frac{20 - 16}{2\frac{1}{2}}$ = 8 hours 6 minutes.

Therefore, Lord of 9th Hora, on Wednesday is Chandra. Therefore Horadhipathi Bala—(Chandra) gets 60.0 Shashtiamsas.

71. **Ayanabala.**—Each Graha will be situated either towards the North or South of the celestial equator and as a result of this circumstance, it gains a certain amount of strength. This strength or potency is known as the Ayanabala.

72. **Kranty.**—We have elsewhere said (See '*A Manual of Hindu Astrology*') that a heavenly body moves northwards the equator for sometime and then gets southwards. This angular distance from the equinoctial or celestial equator is its Kranty or the declination. Declinations are reckoned *plus* or *minus* according as the planet is situated in the northern or southern celestial hemisphere.

For instance, the Sun cuts the celestial equator twice every year, *i.e.*, once in March and once in September. The declination is always measured in respect of a Sayana Graha that is, a planet reckoned from the movable zodiac point. The Sayana longitudes of all the planets must be invariably determined by adding the Ayanamsa for Birth year before their Kranties are found out.

The Sun, after cutting the celestial equator in March (when the Aries ingress or Sayana Mesha Sankramana takes place) moves northwards and his declination which is *plus* or positive gradually increases till it is 24° (23° 27′) when the Sun will have reached the last point of Gemini or 90° from the beginning of the moving zodiac. 24° Kranty means that the Sun has reached the northernmost point of the North celestial hemisphere. Then the Kranty falls down gradually along with his Cancer ingress till it is 0°, when the Sun will have again crossed the equator to begin his southerly course (*i.e.*, the Libra ingress takes place). Now he will have Dakshina Kranty or south declination. He moves southwards. His declination which is now negative or *minus* gradually increases till it is 24° (23° 27′) when the Sun will have reached the last point of Dhanus (Sagittarius) or 270° from the beginning of the moving Zodiac. His Capricorn ingress begins. The Kranty decreases gradually till it is again zero when he will have crossed the equator (or entered Sayana Mesha) to begin his northerly course.

73. **Determination of Kranty.**—From the above arguments it must be evident to the reader that the distance of a planet from its nearest equinoctial point determines its Kranty or declination. It must be remembered that the maximum declination (according to the Hindus) is 24° while modern astronomical savants have it as 23° 27′ or so. As the difference between the two values is negligible, for astrological purposes, we may safely consider 24 as the maximum Kranty of a Sayana Graha and adopt it for our calculations.

Modern ephemerides give declinations of planets for Greenwich Mean Noon everyday, but since the process involved in their calculation is so simple, the reader will do well to ascertain the Kranties by applying the rules set forth below.

First convert the Nirayana Longitudes of planets at Birth into their respective Sayana Longitudes. Find out their Bhujas (See Art. 59 of '*A Manual of Hindu Astrology*'). This will give their distance from either the first point of Mesha or the first point of Thula. At the end of the first 15° (from one of the two points referred to above) the declination of a planet is 362 minutes of Arc; at the end of the second 15°, it is greater by 341, *i.e.*, when the planet has advanced 30° (from any one of the 2 points stated above) its declination is 362 + 341 equals 703 minutes of Arc or 11° 43′ ; at the end of the third 15° it is further increased by 299′; at the end of the fourth 15° it is still greater by 236′; at the end of the fifth 15° it is raised by 150′ more; and at the end of the sixth it is further increased by 52′.

We can summarise the above observations thus. The maximum declination of 24° is reached when the planet has advanced 90° from any one of the equinoctial points. Six equal divisions of 15° each are made of this 90° and the declination measured as described already.

74. **Dakshina and Uttara Kranty.**—A planet has Dakshina Kranty or south declination when its Sayana Longitude is between 180°—360° and it has Uttara Kranty or north declination when its Sayana Longitude is between 0°—180°.

Example 32.—Convert the Nirayana Longitudes of planets in the Standard Horoscope into their Sayana ones, determine the Bhuja of each one of them and thereby its declination or Kranty.

(a) Conversion of Nirayana into Sayana Longitudes

Planet		Nirayana Long.			Ayanamsa			Sayana Long.		
Ravi	...	179°	8′	+	21°	16′	=	200°	24′	Sall
Chandra	...	311	40	+	21	16	=	332	56	"
Kuja	...	229	49	+	21	16	=	251	5	"
Budha	...	180	33	+	21	16	=	201	49	"
Guru	...	83	35	+	21	16	=	104	51	N+
Sukra	...	170	4	+	21	16	=	191	20	Sa
Sani	...	124	51	+	21	16	=	146	7	mall

Divide the Bhuja by 15° and the quotient represents the number of divisions (of the six divisions referred to above) already passed from the equinoctial point. The remainder gives the number of degrees in the next division for which proportionate declination must be obtained thus.

As 15 degrees: declination indicated by the particular division : : the remainder degree: the required decl. (in that division). This amount of declination must be added to the amount due to number of divisions already passed and the total declination of the Graha is obtained. For instance we shall take the Sun. His Nirayana Longitude is 179° 8′ and adding to this 21° 16′ the Ayanamsa, the longitude of the Sayana Sun is 200° 24′. The Bhuja (distance from the nearest equinoctial) therefore, is 20° 24′. Dividing this by 15° we get quotient 1 and remainder 5° 24′. The quotient 1 represents that 1st division of 15° is already passed from the equinoctial point and the amount of declination due to it is 362′ and 5° 24′ is passed in the next, *i.e.*, the 2nd division and the amount of declination due to 5° 24′ is equal to :— As 15°: 341′ (declination indicated by second division) : : 5° 24′ (the remainder) : the declination required in that division,

$$\text{Therefore } 341' \times \frac{5^\circ\, 24'}{15^\circ} = 122.76$$

Adding this to 362′ (due to 1st division or 15° already passed) we get 484′.76 or 8°.07 as the total declination of Ravi and since his longitude is between 180°—360° he has south declination. Therefore we say that Ravi's Kranty is 8° .07 S.

(b) Their Bhujas etc. (See Art. 59 of A Manual of Hindu Astrology for how to find Bhujas).

Graha	Bhuja	$\frac{\text{Bhuja}}{15^\circ}$		No. of dgs. & dvns. passed
Ravi	20° 24′	20° 24/15	=	5° 24′ & 1 Dvn.
Chandra	27 4	27 4/15	=	12 4 & 1 ,,
Kuja	71 5	71 5/15	=	11 5 & 4 ,,
Budha	21 49	21 49/15	=	6 49 & 1 ,,
Guru	75 9	75 9/15	=	0 9 & 5 ,,
Sukra	11 20	11 20/15	=	11 20 & 0 ,,
Sani	33 53	33 53/15	=	3 53 & 2 ,,

(c) Kranties of Planets.

Ravi	362′	+	5° 24′/15°	×	341	=	8°.07′ S
Chandra	362	+	12 4/15	×	341	=	10.60 S
Kuja	1238	+	11 5/15	×	150	=	22.48 S
Budha	362	+	6 49/15	×	341	=	8.60 S
Guru	1388	+	0 9/15	×	52	=	23.14 N
Sukra	...	+	11 20/15	×	362	=	4.56 S
Sani	703	+	3 53/15	×	299	=	13.00 N

75. **Determination of Ayanabala.**—The Ayanabala of a planet at the equator is 30 Shashtiamsas. This is increased when the planet's declination increases and is additive. The planet's Ayanabala

gets reduced proportionately when the Kranty is subtractive.

The Ayanabala is obtained by the following formula which is according to Kesava Daivagnya.

$$\frac{24^\circ \pm \text{Kranty}}{48} \times 60 = \text{Ayanabala}$$

In case of Sukra, Ravi, Kuja and Guru their north declinations are additive and south declinations are subtractive. In case of Sani and Chandra, their south declinations are additive while their north declinations are subtractive. For Budha the declination, north or south, is always additive. And double the Ayanabala in the case of the Sun.

Grahas	South or North Decl.	Additive or Subtractive
Ravi, Kuja, Guru and Sukra	... North	Additive
Do	... South	Subtractive
Chandra, Sani	... South	Additive
Do	... North	Subtractive
Budha	... North or South	Additive

(Double Ayanabala for Sun).

Example 33.—Find the Ayanabala of planets in the Standard Horoscope ?

Planets	Ayanabala
Ravi	$\frac{24^\circ - 8^\circ.07}{48} \times 60 = 19.91 \times 2 = 39.82$
Chandra	$\frac{24^\circ + 10^\circ.6}{48} \times 60 =$ 43.25
Kuja	$\frac{24^\circ - 22^\circ.48}{48} \times 60 =$ 1.40

Grahas	Ayanabala	
Budha	$\frac{24^\circ + 8^\circ.6}{48} \times 60 =$	40.75
Guru	$\frac{24^\circ + 23^\circ.14}{48} \times 60 =$	58.92
Sukra	$\frac{24^\circ - 4^\circ.56}{48} \times 60 =$	23.80
Sani	$\frac{24^\circ - 13^\circ}{48} \times 60 =$	13.75

76. **Yuddhabala.**—Two planets are said to be in Yuddha or fight when they are in conjunction and the distance between them is less than one degree. All the planets excepting Ravi and Chandra may enter into the war. The conquering planet is the one whose longitude is less.

When two planets are in war, ascertain the aggregate of the various Balas, *viz.*, Sthanabala, the Dikbala and the Kalabala (up to Horabala) described hitherto of the fighting planets. Find out the difference between the two aggregates. (In finding the difference the less must be subtracted from the greater). Divide this difference by the difference between the diameters of the discs *(see* Article 77) of the two fighting planets. And the resulting quotient which is the Yuddhabala must be added to the total of the Kalabala (detailed hitherto) of the victorious planet and must be subtracted from the total Kalabala of the vanquished planet. The result in either case represents the Kalabala after Grahayuddha.

77. **Bimba Parimanas.**—This means the diameters of the discs of the planets. They are as follows —

Planet		Its Bimba Parimana.
Kuja	...	9″.4 of Arc
Budha	...	6.6 ,,
Guru	...	190.4 ,,
Sukra	...	16.6 ,,
Sani	...	158.0 ,,

Example 34.—Find the Yuddhabala of planets in the Standard Horoscope ?

No two planets are in the same longitude. Therefore there is no Yuddhabala.

78. **Total Kalabala.**—The various items of Kalabala described above when added together give the total Kalabala.

Example 35.—Find the total Kalabala in the Standard Horoscope ?

Planets	Sun	Moon	Mars	Mercury	Jupiter	Venus	Saturn
Nathonnatha Bala	48.840	11 160	11.160	60.000	48.840	48.840	11.160
Paksha Bala	15.830	88.340	15.830	44.170	44.170	44.170	15.830
Tribhaga Bala	...	...	...	...	60.000	...	60.000
Abda Bala	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.000
Masa Bala	..	...	...	30.000	...	...	...
Vara Bala	...	...	...	45.000	...	...	...
Hora Bala	...	60.000	...	...	...	...	...
Ayana Bala	39.820	43.258	1.400	40.750	58.920	23.800	13.750
Yuddha Bala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL Kala Bala	104.490	202.750	28.390	219.920	211.930	116.810	115.740

CHAPTER VI.

Chesta Bala or Motional Strength

79. **Chesta Bala.**—Chesta here means Vakra Chesta or act of retrogression. Each planet, except the Sun and the Moon and shadowy planets get into the state of Vakra or retrogression when its distance from the Sun exceeds a

particular limit. And the strength or potency due to the planet on account of the Arc of retrogression is termed as Chesta Bala.

80. **General Observations.**—The facts relating to the phenomenon of retrogression described in Hindu Astronomical works are of a complicated nature. To enter into a discussion of the underlying principles of this phenomenon and to expound them intelligibly in this book would mean firstly an enormous increase of the bulk of the book and secondly a great strain on the intellectual acumen of the reader. However, it is not possible without a good study of Astronomy, to go through the various processes mentioned in the text books as regards determination of Chesta Kendra, etc.

The reader must bear in mind that he has all through been studying the various principles of mathematical astrology to help him to make correct predictions and that it is not worthwhile aiming at too much accuracy in the calculations at the cost of marring the predictive or judgment faculty. Mathematics alone cannot help one to become correct predictor of future events. It is for astrological purposes that these various calculations are being gone through. And, therefore, we need not be so very precise as not to overlook an Arc of even a few seconds.

In view of the above observations, we have thought fit to give in the subsequent pages a simple method for measuring the Chestakendra necessary for calculating Chesta Bala.

81. **Superior Planets.**—These are Kuja, Guru and Sani. The orbits of these superior planets enclose on all sides that of the earth. They appear at all distances from the Sun and are not confined to particular limits of elongation. Sometimes they are found in the opposite quarter of the Heavens, or in opposition. This is possible only when the earth places itself between the superior planet in question and the Sun.

82. **Inferior Planets.**—Budha and Sukra are the inferior planets. These perform their circuits round the Heavens as attendants upon the Sun from whose vicinity they never depart beyond a certain limit. They are seen, sometimes to the east and sometimes to the west of the Sun. In the former case they appear conspicuous over the western horizon, just after sunset and are called evening stars. Venus especially appears occasionally in this situation with a dazzling lustre. When they happen to be to the west of the Sun, they rise before that luminary in the morning and appear over the eastern horizon as morning stars. Budha never attains from the Sun a greater

elongation than about 29° while Sukra extends to about 47°. Their orbits around the Sun are smaller than that of the earth and therefore they are confined to certain limits.

83. **Superior and Inferior Conjunctions.**—The points of nearest approach to the Sun of the planets Budha and Sukra are the inferior and superior conjunctions. The inferior conjunction occurs when the planet passes between the earth and the Sun and the superior conjunction when the planet passes behind the Sun. At superior conjunction the planet and the Sun occupy the same longitude. Then the planet is forwards or eastwards of the Sun till it meets the Sun again at inferior conjunction. After this the planet is backwards or westwards to the Sun. Again this meets at superior conjunction.

84. **Conjunction and Opposition.**—The superior planet when it occupies the same longitude as the Sun is said to be in conjunction with him. It is said to be in opposition when its distance from the Sun is exactly 180°. After conjunction the superior planet remains backwards (West) to the Sun till it is diametrically opposite to him at opposition. Then the superior planet is forwards (Eastwards) of the Sun till conjunction takes place. The conjunction and opposition of superior planets

correspond to the superior and inferior conjunctions respectively of the inferior planets.

85. **Retrogression or Vakra.**—The inferior planet, after superior conjunction recedes from the Sun eastward (Forwards) to its respective distances, remains there stationary for sometime, the Sun gains upon it. After disappearing for sometime it appears on the other side of the Sun and in this time its motion is retrograde. After being in this situation for sometime, it becomes stationary again, the Sun advances over it and it again becomes direct and tries to overtake the Sun. Therefore in case of inferior planets retrogression commences only after inferior conjunctions.

The superior planet is retrograde in its apparent motion when in opposition and for sometimes before and after.

86. **Chesta Kendra.**—This is the Arc of Retrogression.

87. **Madhya Grahas.**— The Madhya of a Graha is its mean longitude in its path round the Sun. The mean position of a planet is the position which it would have attained at a uniform rate of motion and the correction to be applied in respect of the eccentricity of the orbit are not considered. The mean longitude is reckoned on the assumption that the orbits of planets are concentric circles.

Because the orbits are elliptical and not circular, equations are later on applied to the mean positions to get the true longitudes.

In order to calculate the mean positions of planets necessary for determining Chesta Kendra we extract the following information from the "Book of Fate" by Mr. Kedarnath Dutt.

88. **The Epoch.**—Start from the epoch. Calculate the time of interval from the epoch to the day of birth and multiply the same by the daily motion of the planet, and the change during the interval is obtained. This change being added to or subtracted from the mean position at the time of epoch as the date is posterior or anterior to the epoch day, the mean position is arrived at. The epoch is taken at the beginning of the first January (Monday) 1900 midnight on 76° E. longitude (the mean of India as adopted by the Hindu Astronomers).

89. **The Interval.**—Determine the interval between birth date and the date of the epoch thus. Deduct 1900 from the Christian Era. The difference will be past years when positive and coming years when negative. Multiply the same by 365 and to the product add the intervening bisextile days. And in order to find the odd days in the year, add to the above result the number of days past from

1st January. (Take the figures given in Table II). The result represents the interval from the epoch to the birth date.

Example 36.—Find the interval in case of a Birth on Tuesday 2nd April 1895 ?

1895 − 1900 = − 5
− 5 × 365 = − 1825
− 1 (Bisextile in 1896)
− 1826
91 (From January 1st to March 2nd).
− 1735

Example 37.--Find the interval in the Standard Horoscope. Birth date, Wednesday 16-10-1918 ?

1918 − 1900 = + 18
18 × 365 = + 6,570
4 (Bisextile in 1904, 1908, 1912 & 1916)
288 (From 1st January to date of birth)

Interval 6,862 days

90. **Ujjain Mean Night.**—The mean positions of planets are calculated for 76° E. Long. (Longitude of Ujjain-midnight).

This we will call as U.M.N. (Ujjain Mean Night).

91. **Corrections Necessary.**—The local time of Birth must be converted into the corresponding Ujjain Time by subtracting or adding four

minutes to the local time for every degree of longitude according as the birth place is towards East or West of Ujjain.

Example 38.—What is the Ujjain time corresponding to 2 p.m. (Local time) in the Standard Horoscope? Local Longitude being 77° 35′.

Local Longitude	77°	35′	
Ujjain	76	0	
Difference	1	35	Arc = nearly 6 minutes in time.

Therefore Ujjain Mean time = 2.0 P.M. − 0.6 = 1-54 P.M.
Deduct ∵ place is E. of Ujjain.

92. **Total Interval.**—Add to the interval already obtained the interval between 12 Mean night and Ujjain time of birth. The sum will represent the total interval.

Example 39.—Find the total interval in the Standard Horoscope?

Interval (according to Art. 89)	6,862	days
From midnight to Ujjain time of Birth 13 h. 54 m. or	.578	days
Total interval	6862.578	days

93. **Verification of the Interval.**—Divide the interval by 7 and for the remainder take the corresponding equivalent from Table III. That gives the week day of birth.

Example 40.—Verify the interval in the Standard Horoscope?

$$7\,)\underline{6862}$$
$$980 + 2.$$

From Table III we find that + 2 is equivalent to Wednesday. This corresponds to the week day of birth.

94. **Madhya Ravi.**—The mean Sun is the Madhya Ravi. On 1st January 1900, 0 A.M. the mean position of the Sun (Exprecession) is 257°.4568 (at 76 E. Long.). From Table IV the mean motion can easily be computed for the interval already obtained. The mean solar daily motion is given in units, hundreds, thousands and ten thousands. For fractions of days, the mean motion can be obtained by removing the decimal point to the left in the figures given in the unit.

Find the mean Longitude of Ravi for the total interval from Table IV and add the constant for the epoch. The total will represent the position of Madhya Ravi at the moment of birth. Expunge multiples of 360.

Supposing we want the mean longitude for 6,000 days. You have got figure 6 on the left side in the longitudinal row. Run your eye on the row of figure 6 horizontally till you come to the thousands column. You have the figure 153.6159 add to it the constant 257.4568 the mean longitude for the required date is obtained.

Example 41.—Find the Longitude of Madhya Ravi in the Standard Horoscope, the total interval being 6862.578 days?

Referring to Table IV we get:

For 6,000 days (in thousands)	153.6159
„ 800 „ (in hundreds)	68.4821
„ 60 „	59.1360
„ 2 „	1.9712
„ .578 days	0.5656 (roughly)
Constant	257.4568
Mean Longitude of Sun at Birth	541.2275
Expunging 360° we get	181.2275

Therefore Mean Longitude of Sun = 181°.2275

95. **Mean Longitude of Inferior Planets.**—The Mean Longitudes of Budha and Sukra are the same as that of the Sun.

Example 42.—Find the Mean Longitudes of Budha and Sukra in the Standard Horoscope?

Mean Longitude of Sun = 181°.2275
Therefore Mean Longitudes of Budha & Sukra = 181°.2275

96. **Mean Longitude of Kuja.**—From Table V the Mean Longitude of Kuja for the total interval can easily be computed in the same manner as was followed in case of the Sun. The tens and fractions of a day can easily be calculated from the unit column by removing the decimal point towards right or left. For the epoch the mean position of Kuja is 270°.22.

Example 43.—Find the Mean Longitude of Kuja in the Standard Horoscope?

The total interval = 6862.578 days [from Table V.]

For 6,000 days (from thousands column)	264.12
,, 800 days (from hundreds column)	59.22
,, 60 days (by removing decimal point one place towards right from Unit column)	31.44
For two days (from unit column)	1.04
,, .578 days	.30 (roughly)
Constant at epoch	270.22
	626.34
Expunging 360° we get	266°.34
Therefore Mean position of Kuja	266°.34

97. **Mean Longitude of Guru.**—The mean position of Guru at the epoch is 220°.04. Take the figures for the total interval from Table V add to it the constant 220°.04 and deduct from the total 3.33 + .0067t (where t = birth year − 1900). The Mean position of Guru is obtained.

Example 44.—Find the Mean Longitude of Guru in the Standard Horoscope?

The total interval	6862.578	days
for 6,000 days	138.58	,,
for 800 days	66.58	,,
for 60 days	4.99	,,
for 2 days	.17	,,
Constant	220.04	,,
Correction − (3.33 + .0067 × 18)	(−) 3.45	,,
	426.91	
Expunging 360 we get	66.91	

Therefore Mean Longitude of Guru 66°.91

98. **Mean Longitude of Sani.**—The mean position at the epoch is 236°.74. Take the figures for the total interval from Table V add to it the constant 236°.74 and to the total add 5° + .001 t (where t = birth year — 1900). The mean position of Sani is obtained.

Example 45.—Find the Mean position of Sani in the Standard Horoscope?

Total interval	...	6862.578 days
for 6,000 days	...	200.64
for 800 days	...	26.75
for 60 days	...	2.01
for 2 days	...	.07
Correction + (5°.011 × 18)	...	5.02
Constant	...	236.74
		471.23

Expunging 360 we get 111°.23

Therefore Mean Longitude of Sani = 111°.23.

99. **Mean Longitudes of Grahas in the Standard Horoscope.**—Except in case of the Moon we have determined the longitudes with regard to other planets. We reproduce them below for ready reference.

Planet		Its Mean Longitude
Ravi	...	181°.2275
Kuja	...	266 .34
Budha	...	181 .2275
Guru	...	66 .91
Sukra	...	181 .2275
Sani	...	111 .23

100. **Seegrochcha.**—The Seegrochcha is the apogee of the planet. It is required to find the Chesta Kendra.

101 **Seegrochcha of Superior Planets.**—The Mean Longitude of the Sun will be the Seegrochcha of Kuja, Guru and Sani.

Example 46.—Find the Seegrochcha of Kuja, Guru and Sani, in the Standard Horoscope?

	Mean Longitude of	Ravi is	181°.2275
∴	Seegrochcha of	Kuja is	181°.2275
	,,	Guru is	181°.2275
	,,	Sani is	181°.2275

102. **Seegrochcha of Budha.**—The Seegrochcha of Budha at the epoch is 164°. In Table VI is → VIII given the Seegrochcha of Budha in units, tens, hundreds, etc. Take the figures for the total interval from Table VI,I add to it the constant 164° and a further correction of 6.67 — .00133 t (where t=birth year—1900).

Example 47.—Find the Seegrochcha of Budha in the Standard Horoscope? 3.3

Total interval	...	6862.578 days.
for 6,000 days	...	73.91
for 800 days	...	33.85
for 60 days	...	245.54
for 2 days	...	8.18
for 0.578 days	...	2.36
Constant	...	164.00
Correction = (6.67 − .00133 × 18)		=(+) 6.65
		534.49
Expunging 360° we get		174.49
Therefore Budha's Seegrochcha		174°.49

~~1.06~~
~~7390.4~~
→ 527.84
→ 6.65
534.49

103. **Seegrochcha of Sukra.**—The Seegrochcha of Sukra at the epoch is 328°.51. In Table VII is given the Seegrochcha of Sukra in units, tens, etc. Take the figure for the total interval from Table VII, add to it the constant and diminish the sum by 5°+.001 t (where t=birth year—1900). The result represents the Seegrochcha of Sukra.

Example 48.—Find the Seegrochcha of Sukra in the Standard Horoscope? [illegible]

Total interval	6862.578 days
for 6,000 days	252.88
for 800 days	201.72
for 60 days	96.13
for 2 days	3.20
for 0.578 days	0.92
Constant	328.51
Correction (5 + .001 × 18)	(–) 5.01
	878.35
Expunging multiples of 360° we get	158°.35

883.36
(–) 5.01
~~7745.958~~
5.01
~~1750.[illegible]~~
878.35

104. **Seegrochcha of Grahas in the Standard Horoscope.**—The Seegrochcha of each Graha is reproduced hereunder for ready reference.

Planet		Its Seegrochcha
Kuja	...	181°.23
Budha	...	174.49
Guru	...	181.23
Sukra	...	151.35
Sani	...	181.23

105. **Chesta Kendras of Grahas.**—The Chesta Kendra is also called Seegraha Kendra. According

to Sripathi it is obtained by applying the formula :—

$$\text{Graha's Seegrochcha} - \frac{(\text{Its Mean Long.} + \text{its true long.})}{2}$$
$$= \text{Chesta Kendra.}$$

Example 49.—Find the Chesta Kendras of Grahas in the Standard Horoscope ?

Planet	Its Seegrochcha		$\frac{\text{Its Mean Long.} + \text{its true long.}}{2}$	Kendras
Kuja	181°.23	–	$\frac{(266.34+229.82)}{2}$	293.15
Budha	174.49	–	$\frac{(181.23+180.55)}{2}$	353.60
Guru	181.23	–	$\frac{(66.91 + 83.58)}{2}$	105.99
Sukra	158.35	–	$\frac{(181.23+170.07)}{2}$	342.70
Sani	181.23	–	$\frac{(111.23+124.85)}{2}$	63.19

106. **Reduced Chesta Kendra.**—If the Chesta Kendra exceeds 180°, subtract it from 360°, otherwise keep it as it is. The remainder represents the reduced Chesta Kendra.

Example 50.—Find the Reduced Chesta Kendras of planets in the Standard Horoscope ?

Graha	Chesta Kendra	360°— Chesta Kendra (if Chesta Kendra is greater than 180)		Reduced Chesta Kendra
Kuja	299°.15	360 – 293.15	=	66°.85
Budha	353 .60	360 – 353.60	=	6 .40
Guru	105 .99	... ...	=	105 .99
Sukra	342 .70	360 – 342.760	=	17 .30
Sani	63 .19	... ...	=	63 .19

107. **Chesta Bala.**—The Chesta Bala is zero when the Chesta Kendra is also zero. When it is 180° the Chesta Bala is 60 Shashtiamsas. In intermediate position, the Bala is found by proportion with the aid of the formula,

$$\frac{\text{Reduced Chesta Kendra}}{3} = \text{Chesta Bala.}$$

Example 51.—Find the Chesta Bala of planets in the Standard Horoscope?

Planet	Reduced Chesta Kendra		Chesta Bala
Kuja	$\frac{66.85}{3}$	...	22.280
Budha	$\frac{6.40}{3}$	...	2.130
Guru	$\frac{105.99}{3}$	...	35.330
Sukra	$\frac{17.30}{3}$	...	5.760
Sani	$\frac{63.19}{3}$	...	21.060

(P. S.—Decimals reckoned for only two places)

CHAPTER VII

Naisargika Bala or Natural Strength

108. **Naisargika Bala.**—This is the natural strength that each Graha possesses. The value assigned to each depends upon its luminosity. Ravi, the brightest of all planets has the greatest Naisargika strength while Sani, the darkest has the least Naisargika Bala. This strength is fixed

and holds good in all nativities. Varahamihira observes thus :

Sakubugusucharagni Vruddhitho Veeryavanthaha meaning that from Saturn to the Sun (according to the order Saturn, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Moon and Sun) the Naisargika Bala gradually increases.

The following are the Naisargika values expressed in decimal figures for convenience sake.

Planet		Naisargika Bala value	
Ravi	...	60.00	Shashtiamsas
Chandra	...	51.43	,,
Sukra	...	42.85	,,
Guru	...	34.28	,,
Budha	...	25.70	,,
Kuja	...	17.14	,,
Sani	...	8.57	,,

Example 52.—Find the Naisargika Bala of planets in the Standard Horoscope ?

Ravi	...	60.00
Chandra	...	51.43
Sukra	...	42.85
Guru	...	34.28
Budha	...	25.70
Kuja	...	17.14
Sani	...	8.57

CHAPTER VIII

Drik Bala or Aspect Strength

109. **Dristi.**—Dristi means aspect. All planets powerfully aspect the 180th degree from their positions.

110. **Dristi Kendra.**—This is the aspect angle. A planet cannot aspect another planet or Bhava within 30° in front of it and 60° behind it. That is the aspect proper commences from 30° in front of the planet and it stops short at the 300th degree from the planet. A planet cannot exercise any aspect over another Bhava or planet which is within 30° or beyond 300° from the aspecting planet. Dristi Kendra (Aspect Angle) commences from 30°, it gradually increases and at 60° it gets an aspect value of 15 Shashtiamsas. The value increases till the Dristi Kendra is 90°. When it is 90°, the Dristi value will be 45 Shashtiamsas. Again from 120° to 150° the value falls down and the Dristi value will be nil at 150°. From 150° and onwards up till 180° there is a sudden jump in the Dristi value and the maximum Dristi of 60 Shashtiamsas is attained at 180°. Again the value diminishes gradually till it reaches zero at 300°.

111. **Drishta Graha.**—A planet that aspects or in other words, the aspecting body is called the Drishta Graha.

112. **Drusya Graha.**—The planet that is aspected is *known* as Drusya Graha.

113. **Method of Finding Dristi Kendras or Aspect Angle.**—Subtract the Longitude of the Drishta Graha (Aspecting planet) from that of the Drusya Graha (Aspected body). The result represents Dristi Kendra or Aspect Angle.

Rule.—Dristi Kendra = Long. of Drusya Graha − Long. of Drishta Graha. (Aspect Angle) = (Aspected body − Aspecting body.)

Example 53.—Find the Dristi Kendras or Aspect Angles of the different planets in the Standard Horoscope?

	Ravi 179° 8′	Chandra 311° 40′	Kuja 229° 49′	Budha 180° 33′	Guru 83° 35′	Sukra 170° 4′	Sani 124° 51′
Ravi ...	...	227° 28′	...	...	95° 33′	...	54° 17′
Chandra	132° 32′	...	81° 51′	131° 7′	228° 5′	141° 36′	186° 49′
Kuja ...	50° 41′	278° 9′	...	49° 16′	* 146° 14′	59° 45′	104° 58′
Budha...	...	228° 53′	...	...	96° 58′	...	55° 42′
Guru ...	264° 27′	131° 55′	* 213° 46′	263° 2′	...	273° 31′	...
Sukra ...	...	218° 24′	...	...	86° 29′	...	45° 13′
Sani ...	...	173° 11′	225° 2′	...	41° 16′	...	...

* = Visesha Dristi.

114. **Dristi Value.**—All through the book, we are adopting the method of Sripathi in the matter of Shad Balas. For the information of the readers, I propose to reproduce hereunder a stanza or Dristi from Sripathi Paddhati. This I do simply to show that I have retained the sense of Sripathi's expositions even though I have expressed his ideas in a different language. For instance, Sripathi says:—Subtract the Drishta from Drusya and if the remainder exceeds 6 signs and is within 10 signs, subtract this remainder from ten signs and converting the remainder into minutes, divide the result by 7,200, so that the Dristi value may be obtained. In other words, the above means that when the Dristi angle is between 180° (6 signs) and 30 0 (10 signs) subtract the Dristi angle from 300° (10 signs) and divide the remainder by 120° (7,200 minutes). From the above, we can formulate the following rule, *viz.*, if the Dristi Kendra is between 180° and 300° (Dristi value) is equal to :—

$$\frac{\text{10 signs} - \text{Dristi Kendra}}{7200'} = \frac{300^\circ - \text{Dristi Kendra}}{120^\circ} \times 60$$

(*P.S.* 60 = 60 Shashtiamsas).

$$\text{Therefore} \quad \frac{300^\circ - \text{Dristi Kendra}}{2} = \text{Dristi value}$$

Parasara also gives the same rules for finding the quantity of Dristi exercised by each planet on the other.

Knowing beforehand, the Dristi Kendras (Aspect Angles) the Dristi value can thus be ascertained.

If the Dristi angle is between	Dristi value is equal to
6 & 10 signs or 180° & 300°	$= \frac{300^\circ - \text{Dristi Kendra}}{2}$
5 & 6 signs or 150° & 180°	$= (\text{Dristi Kendra} - 150^\circ) \times 2$
4 & 5 signs or 120° & 150°	$= 150^\circ - \text{Dristi Kendra}$
3 & 4 signs or 90° & 120°	$= \frac{120^\circ - \text{Dristi Kendra}}{2} + 30$
2 & 3 signs or 60° & 90°	$= (\text{Dristi Kendra} - 60^\circ) + 15$
1 & 2 signs or 30° & 60°	$= \frac{(\text{Dristi Kendra} - 30^\circ)}{2}$

115. **Visesha Dristi.**—Some planets have what is called visesha Dristi or special aspect in addition to their usual Dristi. Sani has visesha Dristi in the 3rd (60° — 90°) and 10th (270°—300°) houses. Guru has visesha Dristi in the 5th (120° — 150°) and 9th (240° — 270°) and Kuja has special aspect in the 4th (90° — 120°) and the 8th (210° — 240°).

The visesha Dristi value of Kuja is 15 Shashtiamsas; that of Guru is 30; and that of Sani is 45 Shashtiamsas.

After finding out the ordinary Dristi values of all the Grahas, the special Dristi values must be added to the ordinary ones in the case of Kuja, Guru and Sani, if they have really any special aspect in the horoscope over any other planets.

116. **Subha and Papa Dristis.**—The aspect cast by a benefic planet is Subha Dristi (positive aspect and may be denoted by a + sign or with no sign). The aspect cast by a malefic planet is known as Papa Dristi (negative aspect) and may by denoted by a – sign.

117. **Papa Grahas.**—Papa Grahas are malefic planets. They are Ravi, Kuja, Kshina Chandra, (waning Moon) Sani and badly associated Budha.

118. **Subha Grahas.**—Subha Grahas are the benefic planets. They are Guru, Sukra, Chandra, (waxing Moon) and well associated Budha.

119. **Dristi Pinda.**—The sum total of the Dristi Values of all Drishta Grahas (Aspecting planets) over the Drusya Grahas (Aspected planets) is called the Dristi Pinda. This is negative or positive according as the Dristi of the Papas (malefics) or the Subhas (benefics) is greater.

Example 54.—Find the Dristi Pindas in the Standard Horoscope ?

Dristi Pindas (Drishtas)

	Sun ☉	Moon ☽	Mars ♂	Mercy. ☿	Jupiter ♃	Venus ♀	Saturn ♄	Total
Sun ☉	...	+36.3	...	...	+42.5	...	−11.6	+66.9
Moon ☽	−17.5	...	−36.2	+18.9	+36.0	+8.4	−56.6	−47.6
Mars ♂	−10.3	+10.9	...	+9.6	* +30 +3.8	+14.9	−37.5	+21.4
Mercy. ☿	...	+35.6	...	...	+41.5	...	−12.9	+64.2
Jupiter ♃	−17.8	+18.1	* −15 −43.1	+18.3	...	+13.2	...	−26.3
Venus ♀	...	+40.8	...	...	+41.5	...	−7.6	+74.7
Saturn ♄	...	+46.4	−22.5	...	+5.6	...	...	+29.5

120. **Drik Bala.**—This means aspect strength. The Drik Bala of a Graha is one-fourth of the Dristi Pinda on it. It is positive or negative according as the Dristi Pinda is positive or negative.

Example 55.—Find the Drik Bala of Grahas in the Standard Horoscope?

Planet	Dristi Pinda	Drik Bala
Ravi	+ 66.9	+ 16.72
Chandra	− 47.6	− 11.90
Kuja	+ 21.4	+ 5.53
Budha	+ 64.2	+ 16.05
Guru	− 26.3	− 6.57
Sukra	+ 74.7	+ 18.67
Sani	+ 29.5	+ 7.37

121. **The Shad Bala Pindas.**—All the while we have learnt to determine the various kinds of Balas of Grahas. In order to obtain the total strength or the Shad Bala Pinda, of each planet we have to add together its Sthana Bala, Dik Bala, Kala Bala, Chesta Bala, and Naisargika Bala. And the Graha's Drik Bala must be added to or subtracted from the above sum according as it is positive or negative. The result obtained is the Shad Bala Pinda of the planet in Shashtiamsas. This divided by 60 will give the Shad Bala Pinda in Rupas.

Example 56.—Find the Shad Bala Pinda of planets in Rupas in the Standard Horoscope ?

	☉	☽	♂	☿	♃	♀	♄
Sthana	147.975	141.650	194.700	294.800	157.450	157.925	162.400
Dik	48.070	32.250	55.030	21.860	10.450	14.950	56.700
Kala	104.490	202.750	28.390	219.920	211.930	116.810	115.690
Chesta	...	...	22.280	2.130	35.330	5.760	21.060
Naisargika	60.000	51.430	17.140	25.700	34.280	42.850	8.570
Drik	16.720	—11.900	5.350	16.050	—6.570	18.670	7.370
Total in Shashtiamsas	377.255	416.180	322.890	580.460	442.870	356.965	371.790
In Rupas	6.288	6.936	5.381	9.743	7.381	5.949	6 196

122. **Powerful Planets.**—Ravi is held to be powerful when his Shad Bala Pinda is 5 or more Rupas. Chandra becomes strong when his Shad Bala Pinda is 6 or more Rupas. Kuja becomes powerful when his Shad Bala Pinda does not fall short of 5 Rupas. Budha becomes potent by having his Shad Bala Pinda as 7 Rupas. Guru, Sukra and Sani become thoroughly powerful if their Shad Bala Pindas are 6.5, 5.5 and 5 Rupas or more respectively.

Example 57.—Find out the powerful and powerless planets in the Standard Horoscope ?

Planet	Shad Bala Pinda	Powerful or Powerless
Ravi	6.288 V	Powerful
Chandra	6.936 III	,,

Planet	Shad Bala Pinda	Powerful or Powerless
Kuja	6.381 IV	Powerful
Budha	9.743 I	,,
Guru	7.381 II	,,
Sukra	5.949 VI	,,
Sani	6.196 VII	,,

Of the different planets in the horoscope Mars is the least powerful, Sukra is less powerful than Ravi, and Budha is the most powerful planet.

123. **Significance of being Powerful.**—Among the several planets associated with a Bhava, that which has the greatest Shad Bala, influences the Bhava most.

CHAPTER IX

Bhava Bala or House Strength

124. **Bhava Bala.**—Bhava means house and Bala means strength. Bhava Bala is the potency or strength of the house or Bhava or signification. We have already seen that there are 12 Bhavas which comprehend all human events. Each Bhava signifies or indicates certain events or functions. For instance, the first Bhava represents Thanu or body, the appearance of the individual, his complexion, his disposition, his stature, etc. If it attains certain strength, the native will enjoy the indications of the Bhava fully, otherwise he will not sufficiently enjoy them.

The strength of a Bhava is composed of three factors, *viz.*, (1) Bhavadhipathi Bala, (2) Bhavadig Bala, (3) Bhava Dristi Bala. We shall study each of these carefully and apply the principles to the Standard Horoscope.

125. **Bhavadhipathi Bala.**—This is the potency of the lord of the Bhava. The lord of a Bhava is the Graha (planet) in whose Rasi (sign) the Bhavamadhya falls. The Shad Bala Pinda (aggregate of the Shad Balas) of the lord of the Bhava constitutes its Bhavadhipathi Bala. In the Standard Horoscope the lords of the 12 Bhavas have already been given in Article 29. We have to simply reproduce them for ready reference.

Example 58.—Find the Bhavadhipathi Bala in the Standard Horoscope?

	Bhava House	Adhipathi Its Lord	Bhavadhipathi Bala Strength of its Lord	
I.	Thanu	Sani	6.196	Rupas
II.	Dhana	Sani	6.196	do
III.	Bhrathru	Kuja	5.381	do
IV.	Matru	Sukra	5.949	do
V.	Putra	Budha	9.743	do
VI.	Satru	Budha	9.743	do
VII.	Kalatra	Chandra	6.936	do
VIII.	Ayur	Ravi	6.288	do
IX.	Bhagya	Sukra	5.949	do
X.	Karma	Kuja	5.381	do
XI.	Labha	Guru	7.381	do
XII.	Vraya	Guru	7.381	do

126. **Bhavadig Bala.**—This is the strength acquired by the different Bhavas falling in the different groups or types of signs. The Zodiacal signs are grouped into Nara Rasis (human signs), Jalachara Rasis (aquatic signs), Chathushpada (quadrupedal signs) and Keeta Rasis (insect signs). It is supposed that a particular Bhava acquires strength by its midpoint falling in a particular kind of sign. For instance if the midpoint of the fourth house happens to fall in a *Jalachara Rasi* (see Art. 128) it gains a strength of a Rupa.

127. **Nara Rasis.**—Nara Rasis mean human signs. They are Mithuna (Gemini), Kanya (Virgo), Thula (Libra), first half of Dhanus (Sagittarius) and Kumbha (Aquarius). If the midpoint of the ascendant happens to fall in any one of these signs, then the ascendant acquires a strength of one Rupa. And conversely, if the midpoint of the seventh house falls in a Nara Rasi, the seventh Bhava loses all vitality.

128. **Jalachara Rasis.**—Watery or aquatic signs are termed as Jalachara Rasis. They are Kataka (Cancer), second half of Makara (Capricorn) and Meena (Pisces). If the fourth house happens to fall in a Jalachara Rasi, it gets a strength of 60 Shashtiamsas. When a Rasi (sign) belonging to this type

becomes the Bhava Madhya of the 10th House, it becomes exceedingly powerless.

129. **Chathushpada Rasis.**—These are the quadrupedal signs, *viz.*, Mesha (Aries), Vrishabha (Taurus) Simha (Leo), second half of Dhanus (Sagittarius) and first half of Makara (Capricorn). When a Chathushpada Rasi becomes the Bhava Madhya of the 10th house, the Bhava becomes most powerful and acquires a strength of 60 Shashtiamsas. Conversely, the midpoint of the fourth house in a like sign becomes utterly weak.

130. **Keeta Rasis.**—These are insect signs. In the whole of the Zodiac, Vrischika (Scorpio) is the only Keeta Rasi or Reptile sign. Scorpio by its nature is highly mischievous. A Keeta Rasi if it happens to be Bhava Madhya of the seventh house, then it acquires a potency of 60 Shashtiamsas. Likewise, if the Bhava Madhya of the ascendant happens to fall in a Keeta Rasi it becomes powerless.

131. **How to Determine Bhavadig Bala.**—For instance, the Lagna Bhava becomes most powerful when it falls in a Nara Rasi; here it will enjoy a strength of 60 Shashtiamsas. When a Nara Rasi happens to be Bhava Madhya of the seventh Bhava, it becomes powerless, *i.e.*, the Bhava Madhya of the seventh Bhava in a

Nara Rasi becomes so powerless as to get a strength of zero Shashtiamsas. The strength decreases gradually from the *first Bhava Madhya* till it is nil at the seventh *Bhava Madhya.* Similarly the Bhava Madhya of a Chatushpada Rasi becomes utterly powerless when it happens to be the fourth and reaches its maximum power when it becomes the Bhava Madhya of the tenth. The value of the strength increases from the fourth Bhava Madhya at 10 Shashtiamsas per sign till it is 60 at the tenth Bhava Madhya. Therefore first find the number of a given Bhava Madhya and subtract it from 1, if the given Bhava Madhya is situated in the last half of Makara, Kataka, Meena or Vrischika. Subtract it from 4, if the given Bhava Madhya is situated in Mesha, Vrishabha, Simha, first half of Makara or last half of Dhanus. Subtract it from 7 if in Mithuna, Tula, Kumbha, Kanya or first half of Dhanus; and lastly from 10 if in Cancer, Meena and last half of Makara. If the difference exceeds 6, subtract it from 12, otherwise take it as it is and multiply this difference by 10. And you will get Bhavadig Bala of the particular Bhava. For instance, let us take the 8th Bhava in the Standard Horoscope. Its Bhava Madhya is situated in Simha, quadrupedal sign. Therefore subtracting (the number of the given Bhava Madhya as it is the 8th Bhava) from 4, we get 8. As this is more than 6, this again subtracted from 12, leaves a balance of 4, which multiplied by 10 gives 40 Shashtiamsas as the Bhavadig Bala of the Bhava in question.

132. **Bhavadristi Bala.**—Each Bhava in a horoscope remains aspected by certain planets. Sometimes the aspect cast on a Bhava will be positive and sometimes it will be negative according as it is aspected by benefics or malefics. In order to measure the exact amount of Dristi on a Bhava, the given Bhava is considered as a Drushya Graha (aspected body) and the Dristi Kendra found out as per rules given in Art. 114. Then the Dristi values are determined, the Vishesha Dristi (special aspect, if any, of Kuja, Guru and Sani) added and finally one-fourth of the Dristi of each Graha on each Drushya (aspected) Bhava Madhya is considered, while the entire Dristi, on the Drushya (aspected) Bhava Madhyas, of Guru and Budha are taken. The total Dristi value thus obtained of all the planets on one Bhava Madhya is the Dristi Bala or Drig Bala of that Bhava.

Subtract the longitude of the Drishta (aspecting) planet from that of the Drushya (aspected) Bhava Madhya. The Dristi Kendra is obtained. Get the Dristi value by applying to the Dristi

Kendra the principles described in Article 114. Add Visesha Dristi if any, of Kuja, Guru and Sani. Then take the Dristi values of Guru and Budha on the Bhava Madhya as they are; take a fourth of the aspect value of other Grahas over the Bhava Madhya. And the Dristi on the Bhava Madhya will be positive or negative according as the Subha Dristi on it is greater than Krura Dristi. The Dristi is Subha (positive) when the Drishta Graha (aspecting planet) is a natural benefic and it is Papa (negative) when the Drishta Graha is a natural malefic. Thus the Bhava Drig Bala must be found out. In finding the Dristi Kendra always add 360° to the longitude of the Drushya (Bhava Madhya) when it is less than the longitude of the Drishta (aspecting graha).

Example 59.—Find Bhava Drig Balas in the Standard Horoscope?

Dristi Kendras (aspect angles)

Dristi Graha

Bhava	Its long.	Ravi 179° 8′	Chandra 311° 40′	Kuja 229° 49′	Budha 180° 33′	Guru 83° 35′	Sukra 170° 4′	Sani 124° 51′
I	294°57′	115 49		65 8	114 24	211 22	124 53	170 6
II	328 16	149 8		**98 27**	147 43	**244 41**	158 12	203 25
III	1 3	182 28	49 56	131 47	181 43	278 1	191 32	236 45
IV	34 55	215 47	83 15	165 6	214 22		224 51	**270 4**
V	61 35	242 28	109 56	191 47	241 3		251 32	**296 45**
VI	88 16	269 8	136 36	**218 27**	267 43		278 12	
VII	114 57	295 49	163 17	245 8	294 24	31 22		
VIII	148 16		196 36	278 27	327 43	64 41		
IX	181 36		229 56			98 1		56 45
X	214 55	35 47	263 15		34 22	**131 20**	44 51	90 4
XI	241 36	62 28	289 56		61 3	158 1	71 32	116 45
XII	268 16	89 8		38 27	87 43	184 41	98 12	143 25

P.S.—Antique types indicate Visesha Dristi

Dristi Bala of Bhavas (In Shashtiamsas)

Drishta Grahas

Bhava —	Ravi + ¼	Chandra — ¼	Kuja + ¼	Budha + 1	Guru + 1	Sukra — ¼	Sani ¼	Bhava Drig Bala
I	8.0	...	5.0	32.8	44.3	6.3	10.0	+ 60.4
II	0.2	...	*n* 10.2 *n* 3.7	2.3	27.7 *n* 30.0	4.1	12.1	+ 37.9
III	14.7	2.5	4.5	59.5	11.0	13.5	7.9	+ 59.4
IV	10.5	9.5	7.5	42.8	...	9.4	3.7 *n* 11.2	+ 28.8
V	7.2	8.7	13.5	29.5	...	6.0	0.4 *n* 11.2	+ 11.9
VI	3.8	3.3	*n* 10.2 *n*. 3.7	16.1	...	2.7	...	+ 4.4
VII	0.5	6.6	6.8	2.8	0.7	...	...	+ 2.8
VIII	...	12.9	2.7	...	19.7	...	...	+ 29.9
IX	...	8.7	...	...	41.0	...	3.3	+ 46.4
X	0.7	4.6	...	2.2	18.7 *n* 30.0	1.8	11.2	+ 45.4
XI	4.4	1.2	...	16.1	16.0	6.6	7.8	+ 27.7
XII	11.0	...	1.0	42.7	57.7	10.2	1.6	+ 97.0

Note.— + Indicates positive Dristi ; — Negative Dristi
n Visesha Dristi.

133. **Total Bhava Bala.**—Add together the Bhavadhipathi Bala, Bhava Dig Bala and Bhava Drug Bala of each Bhava. The sum total represents the strength of the Bhava.

Example 60.—Find the total Balas of the twelve Bhavas in the Standard Horoscope?

Bhava	1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhavadhipathi Bala	311.790	311.790	382.890	356.965	580.460	580.460
Bhava Dig Bala	30.000	50.000	10.000		20.000	10.000
Bhava Drug Bala	+60.400	+37.900	+59.400	+28.800	11.900	4.400
Total Bhava Bala	402.190	399.690	452.290	385.765	612.360	594.860
In Rupas	6.70	6.66	7.54	6.43	10.20	9.78
	X	XI	VI	XII	I	II

Bhava	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bhavadhipathi Bala	416.180	377.255	356.965	382.890	442.870	442.870
Bhava Dig Bala	30.000	40.000	20.000	30.000	40.000	40.000
Bhava Drug Bala	2.800	29.900	46.400	45.400	27.700	97.000
Total Bhava Bala	448.980	447.155	423.365	458.290	510.570	579.870
In Rupas	7.48	7.45	7.06	7.64	8.50	9.66
	VII	VIII	IX	V	IV	III

134. **Concluding Remarks.**—Thus it will be seen from the above, that the 5th is the most powerful Bhava while the 4th is the least powerful Bhava, of the 12 Bhavas. We have now prepared sufficient ground for venturing predictions and the reader is respectfully referred to the author's new work, "The Art of Scientific Prediction" which is in the course of preparation.

CHAPTER X

ISHTA AND KASHTA PHALAS

135. **General Observations.**—Parasara, Sripathi, Kesava and other writers enable us to measure numerically the extent of good and bad results that would accrue in a particular Dasa. The occupations which men have to pursue under certain planetary conditions, the effects due to the different Bhavas, Yogas, Aspects and other indications of planets should be assigned suitably according to the strength of planets ruling the Dasas and Bhukthies. In the matter of forming a general opinion regarding the extent of good and evil that is likely to happen during a particular Dasa or a Bhukthi, the *Ishta* (good) and *Kashta* (bad) Phalas of the respective lords would be immensely helpful.

136. **Sun's Chesta Kendra.**—As we have already seen, the Sun has no Chesta Kendra or Chesta Bala as he never gets into retrogression. But still a method is prescribed to find his *Chesta Bala* which is necessary to ascertain the Ishta and Kashta Phalas.

Add 90° to Sun's Sayana Longitude. The result is Sun's Chesta Kendra; dividing this by 3 we get his Chesta Bala.

Example 61.—Find the Chesta Bala of the Sun in the Standard Horoscope?

Sayana Long.	...	200° 24′
Adding	...	90°
His Chesta Kendra	...	290° 24′

$\because$ Chesta Kendra exceeds 180°, it must be subtracted from 360°.

$\therefore 360° - 290° 24' = 69° 36' =$ Sun's Chesta Kendra.

Sun's Chesta Bala $= \frac{69° 36'}{3} = 23.20$ Shashtiamsas.

137. **The Moon's Chesta Bala.**—Subtract the Sun's Longitude from that of the Moon and the latter's Chesta Kendra is obtained. If the remainder exceeds 180° subtract it from 360° and divide the resulting figure by 3 to get the Chesta Bala.

Example 62.—Find the Moon's Chesta Bala in the Standard Horoscope ?

Moon's Long.	...	311°	40′
Sun's Long.	...	179	8
		132	32

$$\text{Chesta Bala} = \frac{132^\circ\ 32'}{3} = 44{\cdot}17 \text{ Shashtiamsas or } 44{\cdot}2.$$

138. **Determination of Ishta Phala.**—The Ishta portion of a planet's influence is obtained thus: The Ochcha Bala (exaltation strength), of a planet is multiplied into its Chesta Bala (motional strength) and then the square root of the product extracted.

The result would represent the Ishta phala.

Example 63.—Find the Ishta Phala of planets in the Standard Horoscope ?

Planet	$\sqrt{\text{Ochcha Bala} \times \text{Chesta Bala}}$	=	Ishta Phala
Sun	$\sqrt{3.6 \times 23.2}$	=	9.13
Moon	$\sqrt{32.9 \times 44.2}$	=	38.13
Mars	$\sqrt{37.2 \times. 22.28}$	=	28.77
Mercury	$\sqrt{54.8 \times 2.13}$	=	10.83
Jupiter	$\sqrt{56.2 \times 35.33}$	=	44.56
Venus	$\sqrt{2.3 \times 5.76}$	=	3.63
Saturn	$\sqrt{34.9 \times 21.06}$	=	27.11

139. **Determination of Kashta Phala.**—The square root of the product of 60—Ochcha Bala into 60—Chesta Bala gives the amount of Kashta influence in Shashtiamsas.

Example 64.—Find the Kashta Phala of planets in the Standard Horoscope ?

Planet	$\sqrt{(60-\text{Ochcha Bala})\ (60-\text{Chesta Bala}}$	= Kashta Phala)
Sun	$\sqrt{(60-3.6)\ (60-23.2)}$	= 45.54
Moon	$\sqrt{(60-32.9)\ (60-44.2)}$	= 20.66
Mars	$\sqrt{(60-37.2)\ (60-22.28)}$	= 29.32
Mercury	$\sqrt{(60-54.8)\ (60-2.13)}$	= 17 34
Jupiter	$\sqrt{(60-56.2)\ (60-35.33)}$	= 9.73
Venus	$\sqrt{(60-2.3)\ (60-5.76)}$	= 55.94
Saturn	$\sqrt{(60-34.9)\ (60-21.06)}$	= 31.26

140. **Concluding Remarks.**—A planet with more Ishta Phala is always supposed to be inclined to do good in its Dasa or Bhukti while a planet with more Kashta Phala is supposed to give rise to more evil results. In case of Venus in the Standard Horoscope the Kashta predominates over Ishta. Therefore in his Dasa or Bhukti, Venus gives all sorts of miseries with regard to the Bhavas ruled or aspected by him. As lord of the 5th house in such a circumstance Saturn is sure to cause loss of children and producing evil on this account. If the strength of a Dasa lord predominates over that of the Bhukti lord, then the results to be obtained during the Bhukti in question will be that indicated by the Dasa lord, who if he has more Ishta Phala will produce more of beneficial effects. The results of Dasas and Bhukties have to be judged very carefully by a judicious estimate of planetary strengths.

TABLE I.

AHARGANA

Dec. 31	Ahargana	Dec. 31	Ahargana	Dec. 31	Ahargana
1827	244	1861	12663	1895	25081
1828*	610	1862	13028	1896*	25447
1829	975	1863	13393	1897	25812
1830	1340	1864*	13759	1898	26172 ?
1831	1705	1865	14124	1899	26542
1832*	2071	1866	14489	1900*	26907 = ?
1833	2436	1867	14489 ?	1901	27282 – ?
1834	2801	1868*	15220	1902	27637
1835	3166	1869	15585	1903	29002
1836*	3532	1870	15950	1904*	28365
1837	3897	1871	16315	1905	28733
1838	4262	1872*	16681	1906	29098
1839	4627	1873	17046	1907	29463
1840*	4993	1874	17411	1908*	29829
1841	5358	1875	17776	1909	30194
1842	5723	1876*	18142	1910	30559
1843	6088	1877	18507	1911	30924
1844*	6454	1878	18872	1912*	31290
1845	6819	1879	19237	1913	31655
1846	7184	1880*	19603	1914	32020
1847	7549	1881	19968	1915	32385
1848*	7915	1882	20333	1916*	32751
1849	8280	1883	20698	1917	33116
1850	8645	1884*	21064	1918	33481
1851	9010	1885	21429	1919	33846
1852*	9376	1886	21794	1920*	34212
1853	9741	1887	22159	1921	34577
1854	10106	1888*	22525	1922	34942
1855	10471	1889	22890	1923	35307
1856*	10837	1890	23255	1924*	35673
1857	11202	1891	23620	1925	36038
1858	11567	1892*	23986	1926	36043
1859	11932	1893	24351	1927	36768
1860*	12298	1894	24716	1928*	37134

* These are leap years.

TABLE I—(*contd.*)

Dec. 31	Ahargana	Dec. 31	Ahargana	Dec. 31	Ahargana
1929	37499	1937	40421	1945	43343
1930	37864	1938	40786	1946	43708
1931	38229	1939	41151	1947	44073
1932*	38595	1940*	41517	1948*	44439
1933	38960	1941	41882	1949	44804
1934	39325	1942	42247	1950	45169
1935	39690	1943	42612		
1936*	40056	1944*	42978		

* These are leap years.

TABLE II.

Days from 1st January to the end of the month.

January	31	July	212
February	59	August	243
March	90	September	273
April	120	October	304
May	151	November	334
June	181	December	365

P.S.—Add one day for February in leap year.

P.S.—In a leap year take 60 days for February 29 and for dates subsequent to February 29, one more than the tabular figures, *e.g.*, for 31 December it is 365 + 1 = 366.

TABLE III.

Week days equivalent to Remainders.

Monday	+ 0 or — 7	Friday	+ 4 or — 3
Tuesday	+ 1 or — 6	Saturday	+ 5 or — 2
Wednesday	+ 2 or — 5	Sunday	+ 6 or — 1
Thursday	+ 3 or — 4	Monday	+ 7 or — 0

TABLE IV

MEAN SOLAR DAILY MOTION (IN DEGREES)

Mean position of Sun at the Epoch

(1st Jan. 1900 A.D. 76° E.) 257°.4568.

	Units.	Hundreds.	Thousands.	Ten thousands.
1.	0.9856	98.5602	265.6026	136.0265
2.	1.9712	197.1205	171.2053	272.0531
3.	2.9568	295.6808	76.8080	48.0796
4.	3.9424	34.2411	342.4106	184.1062
5.	4.9280	132.8013	248.0133	320.1327
6.	5.9136	231.3616	153.6159	96.1593
7.	6.8992	329.9218	59.2186	232.1868
8.	7.8848	68.4821	324.8212	8.2124
9.	8.8704	167.0424	220.4239	144.2389

Example 1.—Required mean position for Sun on 8th August 1912 A.D. at 1 P.M. 91° E. Long.

Interval = 1912 − 1900 = 12 × 365 = 4380 + 3 (Bisextile)
219 (Figures from Table II).
4602

1 P.M. at 91° E. Long. = 12 NOON at 76° E. Long.

Therefore total interval = 4602 + 12 h. = 4602.5 days.

For 400 days	...	342.4106
" 600 "	...	231.3616
" 2 "	...	1.9712
" 0.5 "	...	0.4928
Constant at Epoch	...	257.4568
		833.6930

Therefore mean position on the required date and time = 833°.6930 = 113°.6930.

TABLE I—*(contd.)*

Dec. 31	Ahargana	Dec. 31	Ahargana	Dec. 31	Ahargana
1929	37499	1937	40421	1945	43343
1930	37864	1938	40786	1946	43708
1931	38229	1939	41151	1947	44073
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1933	38960	1941	41882	1949	44804
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7.	6.8992	329.9218	59.2186	232.1868
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For 400 days ...	342.4106
,, 600 ,, ...	231.3616
,, 2 ,, ...	1.9712
,, 0.5 ,, ...	0.4928
Constant at Epoch ...	257.4568
	833.6930

Therefore mean position on the required date and time = 833°.6930 = 113°.6930.

TABLE V.

MEAN MOTION OF KUJA (MARS).

Mean position at the Epoch = 270°.22

	Units.	Hundreds.	Thousands.	Ten thousands.
1.	0.524	52.40	164.02	200.19
2.	1.048	104.80	328.04	40.39
3.	1.572	157.21	132.06	240.58
4.	2.096	209.61	296.08	80.78
5.	2.620	262.61	100.10	280.97
6.	3.144	314.41	264.12	121.16
7.	3.668	6.81	68.14	321.36
8.	4.192	59.22	232.55	161.55
9.	4.716	111.62	36.17	1.74

Example 2.—Required mean position of Mars on 8-8-1912 A.D. at 1 P.M. (91° E. Long.)

Total interval = 4602.5 days.

For 4,000 days mean motion ...	296.080
,, 600 ,, ,, ...	314.410
,, 2 ,, ,, ...	1.048
,, 0.5 ,, ,, ...	0.262
Constant at Epoch ...	270.220

Therefore mean position of Mars = 162°.020.

TABLE VI.

MEAN POSITION OF JUPITER.

Mean position at the Epoch 220°.04.

	Units	Tens.	Hundreds.	Thousands.	Ten thousands.
1.	.08	0.83	8°.31	83°.1	110°.96
2.	.17	1.66	16 .62	166 .19	221 .96
3.	.25	2.49	24 .93	249 .29	332 .89
4.	.33	3.32	33 .24	332 .39	83 .85
5.	.41	4.15	41 .55	55 .48	194 .82
6.	.50	4.99	49 .86	138 .58	305 .78
7.	.58	5.82	58 .17	221 .67	56 .74
8.	.66	6.65	66 .58	304 .77	167 .71
9.	.75	7.48	74 .79	74 .87	278 .67

Example 3.—Required mean position of Guru on 8th August 1912 at 1 P.M. (91° E. Long.)

Total interval = 4602.5 days

For 4,000 days mean motion	...	332°.29
,, 600 ,,	...	49 .86
,, 2 ,,	...	1 .66
,, 0.5 ,,	...	0 .04
Constant for Epoch	...	220 .04
Less correction 3.33 + .0067 t	...	3 .30
	...	600°.59

Mean position of Guru = 240°.59

TABLE VII.

MEAN MOTION OF SATURN.

Mean position at the Epoch = 236°.74.

	Units.	Tens.	Hundreds.	Thousands.	Ten thousands.
1.	.03	.33	3°.34	33°.44	334°.39
2.	.07	.67	6 .69	66 .88	308 .79
3.	.10	1.00	10 .03	100 .32	283 .18
4.	.13	1.34	13 .38	133 .76	257 .57
5.	.17	1.67	16 .72	167 .20	231 .97
6.	.20	2.01	20 .06	200 .64	206 .36
7.	.23	2.34	23 .41	234 .08	180 .75
8.	.27	2.68	26 .75	267 .51	225 .14
9.	.30	3.01	30 .10	300 .95	129 .54

Example 4.—Required mean position of Saturn on 8th August 1912 at 1 P M. (91° E. Long.)

Total interval = 4602.5 days.

For 4,000 days mean motion			133°.76
,,	600	,,	20 .06
,,	2	,,	0 .07
,,	0.5	,,	0 .02
Constant Epoch			236 .74
Correction			5 .00
			395 .65

Mean position of Saturn = 35°.65.

TABLE VIII.

Mercury's Apogee Product Table (*Mercury's Seegrochcha*).

Should be 164

The adopted apogee of the planet is 160° at the epoch. Its mean position is equal to that of the Sun. Its Aphelion lies at 220°.5.

	Units.	Tens.	Hundreds.	Thousands.	Ten thousands.
1.	4.09	40.92	49.23	132.32	243.18
2.	8.10	81.84	98.46	264.64	125.36
3.	12.28	122.77	147.69	36.95	9.54
4.	16.37	163.69	196.93	169.27	152.72
5.	20.46	204.62	246.16	301.59	135.90
6.	24.55	245.54	295.39	73.91	19.08
7.	28.65	286.46	334.62	206.234	262.26
8.	32.74	327.38	33.85	338.5	145.44
9.	36 83	8.31	83.09	210.86	28.63

TABLE IX.

Product Table of Apogee of Venus (Venus Seegrochcha).

In computing the position of Venus we adopt the epoch, *i.e.*, 1st January 1900 (Civil Time). The mean position of Venus is the same as that of the Sun, while the apogee at the epoch is 328°.51 and the aphelion at 79°.9.

	Units.	Tens.	Hundreds.	Thousands.	Ten thousands.
1.	1.60	16.02	160.21	162.15	181.46
2.	3.20	32.04	320.43	324.29	2.93
3.	4.81	48.06	120.64	246.44	184.39
4.	6.41	64.09	280.86	288.59	5.86
5.	8.01	80.11	81.07	90.73	187.32
6.	9.61	96.13	241.29	252.88	8.78
7.	11.21	112.15	41.50	55.02	190.25
8.	12.82	128.17	201.72	217.17	11.71
9.	14.42	144.19	1.93	19.32	193.18

AN INDEX OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Abda	Year
Abda Bala	Strength of year
Abdadhipathi	Lord of year
Adhimitra	Intimate friend
Adhimitra Varga	Place of an intimate friend
Adhisatru	Bitter enemy
Adhisatru Varga	Place of a bitter enemy
Ahas	Diurnal duration
Ahargana	Number of days passed from creation or. an epoch
Angaraka	Mars
Apoklima	Succedent houses
Arambha Sandhi	Beginning of a house
Asta Lagna	Descendant
Ayana	Equinox
Ayana Bala	A part of temporal strength
Ayur	Longevity, house of
Ayurdaya	Longevity
Bala	Strength
Balabhadra	An Astrological writer
Bhagya	Ninth house
Bhava	House or signification
Bhava Bala	House strength
Bhavadhipathi	Lord of signification
Bhavadhipati Bala	Strength of a house-lord
Bhava Digbala	A part of strength of a house
Bhava Madhya	Mid-point of a house
Bhava Sandhi	Junction of two houses
Bhrathru	Brother, house of
Bhuja	Distance from, the nearest equinoctial
Bhukti	Planetary sub-period
Bimbaparimanas	Diameters of Planetary discs

Brahpadamsa	...	A state of dignity obtained by planets
Budha	...	Mercury
Chandra	...	The Moon
Chatushpada Rasis	...	Quadrupedal signs
Chesta	...	Act or motion
Chesta Bala	...	Motional strength
Chesta Kendra	...	Arc of retrogression
Dakshina Kranthi	...	South declination
Dasa	...	Period (in timing events)
Dasantardasa	...	Periods and sub-periods
Dhana	...	Wealth, house of
Dhanus	...	Sagittarius
Dik	...	Direction or Cardinal point
Dikbala	...	Directional strength
Diva	...	Day
Diva Bala	...	Strength due to brith in day
Divarathri Bala	...	A part of Shad Bala
Drekkana	...	$\frac{1}{3}$ division of a sign
Drekkana Bala	...	Strength due to sex of planets
Drik	...	Aspect
Drik Bala	...	Aspect strength
Drishta	...	Aspected
Drishta Graha	...	Aspected planet
Dristi	...	Aspect
Dristi Kendra	...	Aspect angle
Dristi Pinda	...	Sum total of aspect
Drushya	...	Aspected
Drushya Graha	...	Aspected planet
Dwadasamsa	...	$\frac{1}{12}$ division of a sign
Ghati	...	Equivalent to 24 minutes of English time
Gopuramsa	...	A state of planetary dignity
Graha	...	Planet
Graha Yuddha	...	Planetary fight
Guru	...	Jupiter
Hora	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ division of a sign

Hora Bala	A part of residential strength
Horadhipathi	Lord of ½ division
Indramsa	A state of planetary dignity
Ishta	Favourable
Ishta Pinda	Aggregate of favourable effects
Jalachara Rasis	Aquatic signs
Kala Bala	Temporal strength
Kalatra	Wife, house of
Kanya	Virgo
Karma	Occupation, house of
Kataka	Cancer
Keeta Rasis	Insect signs
Kendra	Quadrant
Kendra Bala	A kind of strength
Kethu	Dragon's tail
Kranti	Declination
Krishna Paksha	Dark half of lunar month
Kuja	Mars
Kumbha	Aquarius
Labha	Gains, house of
Lagna	Ascendant
Madhya	Middle
Madhya Lagna	Tenth house
Madhya Ravi	Mean Sun
Makara	Capricorn
Masa Bala	Strength due to month
Masadhipathi	Lord of month
Matru	Mother, house of
Meena	Pisces
Mesha	Aries
Mithuna	Gemini
Mitra	Friend
Mitravarga	Place of a friend
Moola Thrikona	Situation similar to exaltation
Napumsakas	Hermaphrodites

Nararasis	...	Human signs
Naisargika	...	Natural
Naisargika Bala	...	Natural or permanent strength
Natha	...	Meridian distance
Navamsa	...	$\frac{1}{9}$ division of a sign
Neecha Bhaga	...	Debilitation point
Nirayana	...	Fixed Zodiac

Oja	...	Odd
Ojamsas	...	Odd navamsas
Oja Rasis	...	Odd signs
Ojayugmarasyamsa Bala	...	Strength due to residence in odd and even signs and navamsas
Oochha	...	Exaltation
Oochha Bala	...	Exaltation strength
Oochha Bhaga	...	Exaltation point
Oochha Kendra	...	Arc of exaltation

Paksha	...	Half a lunar month
Paksha Bala	...	Strength due to lunar month
Panapara	...	Cadent houses
Papa	...	Malefic
Papa Drishti	...	Malefic aspect
Parasara	...	A great Astrological writer
Parijathamsa	...	A state of dignity, planetary
Parvathamsa	...	Do do
Patala Lagna	...	Fourth house
Poorvabhaga	...	First point
Prag	...	Eastern
Purusha	...	Male or Masculine
Putra	...	Children, house of

Rahu	...	Dragon's head
Rajapadamsa	...	A state of dignity, planetary
Rasi	...	Zodiacal sign
Ratri Bala	...	Strength due to night
Ravi	...	The Sun
Rupa	...	A unit of measure

Saivamsa	...	A state of dignity, planetary
Sama	...	Neutral

Sama Varga	Neutral's place
Sani	Saturn
Sankramana	Solar ingress
Saptamsa	$\frac{1}{7}$ division of a sign
Saptavarga	Seven kinds of division, of a Zodiacal sign
Sapta Vargaja Bala	A sub-division of residential strength
Satru	Enemy
Satru Varga	Inimical division
Sayana	Movable Zodiac
Sayana Mesha	First point of Aries measured on the Movable Zodiac
Sayana Mesha Sankramana	Solar ingress into sign of Aries (Movable Zodiac)
Seegrochcha	Apogee
Shad Bala	Six sources of strength
Shad Bala Pinda	Sum total of the six sources of strength
Shashtiamsa	A unit of measure of strength
Simha	Leo
Simhasanamsa	A state of dignity, planetary
Srishtyadi Ahargana	Number of days passed from creation
Sripathi	An Astrological writer
Sthana Bala	Positional strength
Stri	Female, or feminine
Subha	Benefic
Subha Dristi	Positive or benefic aspect
Sukha	Happiness, house of
Sukla Paksha	Bright half of lunar month
Sukra	Venus
Surya Siddhantha	A Hindu Astronomical work
Suryodayadi Jananakala Ghatika	Number of Ghatikas passed from sunrise
Swargabalamsa	A state of planetary dignity
Swavarga	Own division
Tatkalika	Temporary
Thanu	Body, house of
Thribhaga Bala	A part of temporal strength

Thrimsamsa	$\frac{1}{30}$th division of a sign
Thula	Libra
Udaya Lagna	Rising sign, ascendant
Unnatha	Natha diminished by 30
Uttara Bhaga	Second half, of a house
Uttara Kranti	North declination
Vaishnavamsa	A state of dignity
Vaiseshikamsa	Do
Vakra	Retrogression
Vakra Chesta	Act of retrogression
Vara	Weekday
Vara Bala	Strength due to weekday
Varadhipati	Lord of weekday
Vargas	Divisions
Virama Sandhi	Ending point, of a house
Visesha Drishti	Special aspect
Vraya	Loss, house of
Vrischika	Scorpio
Vrishabha	Taurus
Yogakarakas	Planets bestowing political power
Yuddha Bala	A part of temporal strength
Yugmamsa	Even navamsas
Yugma Rasi	Even signs
Yugmayugma Bala	A part of residential strength

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